

NATIONS STRIVE  
FOR ECONOMIC  
DISARMAMENTInternational Conference at  
Geneva to Discuss Vital  
ProblemsFORTY-TWO COUNTRIES  
TO BE REPRESENTEDGathering of Delegates and  
Experts Is Merely an  
Advisory BodyBy Wireless via Postal Telegraph  
from Halifax

GENEVA, May 3.—The stage is now set for the opening of the International Economic Conference which will assemble in Information Hall here tomorrow. It is by far the most important parley of its kind both in the number of the delegates and the range of subjects it will cover. Forty-two countries including the United States have sent representatives, while 11 members have been appointed by chambers of commerce and other international bodies. Thus 180 delegates will be gathered together, and in addition almost as many experts. They include industrialists, merchants, bankers, economists, agriculturists, representatives of workers, consumers and co-operative societies.

The opening proceedings will occupy four days, and after the address of the chairman, Henri Theunis, Belgium, a selected number of speakers will engage in a general discussion on three main questions—tariffs, commercial treaties and international industrial agreements. The conference will then divide up into committees to deal with the various points of the agenda which have been submitted.

A series of memoranda have been prepared by a number of experts to assist in the crystallization of opinion. The conclusions reached by the committees will then be presented to the plenary conference, which will endeavor to embody them in unanimous resolutions for the consideration of the various governments concerned.

The conference, in itself, has no power to take action or to frame conventions. It is no sense official, but merely an advisory and consultative assembly of experts. But it is of great interest and importance from the viewpoint of the peace, prosperity of the world, for economic rivalries which lead to struggles for the possession of raw materials and markets have often been the cause of war.

Thus economic disarmament is important for the removal of the diversities of economic interests between nations and will do much to diminish that jealous suspicion which finds expression in land and naval armaments. It is for this reason that the task of the Economic Conference is of such vital and urgent importance. The world's peace and prosperity depend upon the deliberations can rid nations of the belief that commerce is a species of war and persuade them of the essential interdependence of their interests and the forces making for international peace will be greatly strengthened.

Principal Problems  
to Be Handled at the  
Economic Conference

GENEVA (Special Correspondence).—The International Economic Conference, which meets on May 4, is to engage first of all in a general discussion on "the world economic position." The experts are to be invited to state what they consider to be the principal problems, from the

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President Coolidge's Proclamation  
for Greater Flood Relief Fund

THE situation in the Mississippi Valley has developed into a grave crisis affecting a wide area in several states. There are now more than 200,000 flood refugees who have been driven from their homes. This number being increased daily as fresh breaks in the levees inundate the country on either side of the river, driving the inhabitants to points of safety.

These refugees are being fed, sheltered, and clothed by the American Red Cross, acting as the agent for the American people. The burden of their care will continue for many more weeks.

Because of the vast increase in the flooded area, the sum already called for will prove insufficient. The numbers to be cared for have been doubled since that call, and the crest of the flood has not reached all parts.

In order that these thousands of your homeless fellow citizens may continue to receive necessary care, a minimum of \$10,000,000 will be needed, and it is, therefore, desired that the quotas originally assigned as a minimum to the various communities should be doubled.

As President of the United States and as president of the American Red Cross, I am, therefore, urging our people to give promptly and most generously, so that sufficient funds may be received to alleviate the suffering among so many thousands.

For the purposes of co-ordination and effectiveness in the administration of the relief funds, I recommend that all contributions be forwarded to the nearest local Red Cross chapter or to the American National Red Cross headquarters offices at Washington, St. Louis, or San Francisco.

—CALVIN COOLIDGE.

POWERS DEBATE HOME BENEFITS  
NANKING NOTE ARE STRESSEDAmerica Opposed to Dispatch  
of Document at Present—  
No Agreement Reached

SHANGHAI, May 3 (AP).—A semi-official Japanese message from Peking states that the Ministers of the United States, Great Britain, France, Japan and Italy held a conference yesterday regarding a second note to the Hankow Government on the subject of the Nanking outrages. No agreement was reached, says the message, owing to the fact that the United States Government is opposed to the dispatch of another note at the present time.

The British auxiliary vessel Kiawo was under fire again today, says a wireless message from Chinkiang, this time from riflemen near Chinkiang. Two of the crew were slightly wounded. The fire was returned.

The Kiawo and the British gunboat Teal were fired on Sunday by Chinese near Chinkiang on the Yangtze River, about 40 miles east of Nanking. There were no casualties and no serious damage in this attack, and the warships silenced the fort with little difficulty.

## Minister's Resignation Denied

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP).—The Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg, authorized today a flat denial of London reports from Tokyo that the American Minister at Peking, John Van A. MacMurray, had resigned, and it was added at the State Department that there had been no intimation in any official dispatches that Mr. MacMurray was contemplating such action.

Reiterated reports from various foreign sources of disagreement between Mr. MacMurray and the Washington Administration on the question of the action to be taken in regard to the Nanking demands were ascribed by some Washington officials, either to misunderstanding or lack of information, or to an effort to create the appearance of difficulties for the Washington Government in its handling of the situation.

Mr. MacMurray submitted to the State Department a recommendation for further identical action by the powers to press the Nanking demands, but no action has yet been taken here, due to the split in the Nationalist Government and the uncertainty of the present political situation at Hankow and Nanking.

AMERICAN GIFT AIDS  
EXPLORATION WORK AT  
HOME OF KING ARTHURBy Wireless from Monitor Bureau via  
Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, May 3.—Dr. Mortimer Wheeler, secretary of the London Round Table of America to help defray the cost of a further exploration of the legendary home of King Arthur, now the property of the Nation.

Caerleon, since the discovery, is attracting many visitors.

Vivian Mecarkeek of Seattle, the prime mover in America's effort to raise funds, wrote Dr. Wheeler: "When one remembers what a great influence the chivalry and ideals of King Arthur's court had in the early days, what an aid they have been even in this busy commercial age to those who strive for better things, one cannot feel amply repaid."

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SUZUKI AGENCIES  
ARE SHUTTING DOWN

LONDON, May 3 (AP).—Suzuki & Co., Japan's great importing and exporting firm, is reported in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Tokyo to have completely dismantled its few subsidiaries which are still operating being absorbed by the Mitsubishi Mitsui firm. About 8 per cent of the Suzuki dependent companies are said to be liquidating, and its world-wide agencies are reported to be shutting down.

In 1926 the Suzuki firm was credited with conducting one-quarter of the entire trade of Japan.

WORKERS BUILD  
LEVEES HIGHER  
TO STEM FLOODSVictory Hoped For Within  
Few Days With Crest  
Near in Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 3 (AP).—Successful termination of the effort to hold the levee line against the charge of the Mississippi River has become a question of endurance in the Natchez sector, while a relief squadron is ploughing through the muddy waters to remove residents from the inundated lowland parishes of northeastern Louisiana.

The flood waters from the Red and Mississippi rivers, streaming from breaches in the levee systems, continued the invasion, widening their territory northward and westward as they moved to meet the coming flood from the Arkansas River.

The dike struggle became acute on the west bank of the Mississippi in the neighborhood of Vidalia and a crew worked throughout the night on electrically lighted embankments. At Newellton also the situation became critical as waves slopped over levee tops and emergency measures were speeded to stop the flow. The crisis is expected between Delta Point and Deer Park, in the same territory, within the next two days.

## Many Towns Evacuated

Many towns in Concordia, Catahoula, Avoyelles and neighboring parishes in Louisiana have been deserted, but in others residents are placed on the protection of levees. Residents strengthened their defenses before the coming flood.

A rescue fleet, composed of six steamboats, a coast guard patrol boat and half a dozen small launches, had left Natchez to scout the area covered by water. Meanwhile, the Allegheny, naval tug, with a barge in tow, moved to St. Joseph to stand by to remove citizens in case of a prevailing threat.

Engineers said the safe of New Orleans was assured as the Poydras break below the city was widened to 1000 feet releasing a sufficient amount of water to lower the level at New Orleans from 1 to 2.5 feet.

Residents of Bayou des Glades hoped that they would be able to repel the invasion should the levees crumble. Protection levees at Bayou were strengthened and it was believed that Marksville was on sufficiently high ground to insure its safety from flood danger.

The stream continued to fall nightly at Baton Rouge, attributed to the crevasses below at Poydras and above the neighborhood of Glascock. Emergency measures were taken, however, Coast guard boats were assembled and a group of Louisiana State University students were rigging 300 bat boats for use behind the levees should there be a break.

## Patriotic Sacrifice Praised

The reparations committee, designated by the United States Senate of St. Bernard and Plaquemines parishes when the waters were released upon their homes and fields to save New Orleans, was to meet. Before them the members had a message from Gov. O. H. Simpson, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, who said that the homes by residents of the two parishes, "one of the most patriotic sacrifices the world has ever beheld."

The population of refugee camps swelled hourly as people arrived on foot, in wagons, in automobiles, or were ferried to safety in flooded sections by the relief boats concentrated in the area. The task of rushing food and other supplies taxed the immense facilities of the Red Cross.

Two great rescue fleets plied the waters of the lower Mississippi, roamed the reaches of the Red, Ouachita, Black and other tributaries, and sent units of small skiffs and motorboats across the flooded fields to take off marooned persons.

Overhead drones airplanes and seaplanes, observing the trend of the pouring torrents, locating marooned groups and speeding supplies to advanced posts in the newly flooded areas.

Lack of Some Knowledge of Art  
Defined as Intellectual PovertyProf. George H. Edgell of Harvard University the  
Opening Speaker at Bowdoin College Institute

By a Staff Correspondent

BRUNSWICK, Me., May 3.—Setting no arbitrary definition of the purpose of art and standing constantly on the side of tolerance, George H. Edgell, professor of Fine Arts at Harvard University and dean of the School of Architecture, opened the Institute of Art here at Bowdoin College last evening with some suggestions as to "why we should study the fine arts."

Dean Edgell said, both at the beginning and the end of his lecture, that the man or woman who goes through life without some dependence on knowledge of the fine arts went through life intellectually impoverished. He said he never advised students to major in the fine arts; that such students would not be good for the students and would be embarrassing to the fine arts. He did advise them, however, to read a moderate amount of what has been written on the subject; encouraged them to observe with a judgment which combined charity with independence. He said this form of judgment was rarely exerted but it was possible to exercise nevertheless.

In opening the Institute Dr. Kenneth C. Mills, president of Bowdoin College, said the reason for Bowdoin College providing a logical background for such an institute both as a form of service to the

Women of New England Rally  
to Standard of Enforcement  
CITY COUNCIL'S  
RETURN TO OLD  
FORM SOUGHTW. C. T. U. Opens Conference in Old South—  
Cleanse Government, Leaders Plead

"Forward, New England," was the keynote sounded by Mrs. Alice G. Ropes, president of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union in opening a conference of the New England W. C. T. U. in the Old South Meeting House today.

This meeting, which marked the first time the New England conference has assembled in Boston, brought together several hundred women from nearly all parts of the six states. A large number are long-time workers in the cause of prohibition while many are new converts, but in one way or another all expressed determination that the benefits of prohibition should not be obscured by false propaganda of liquor interests.

Mrs. Ropes declared that opposition to prohibition and its enforcement comes chiefly from selfish interests and not from those who are dominated by love for their country or welfare of their fellowmen. She pointed out that federal prohibition is sustained by the United States Supreme Court both as to method of adoption and provisions of the enforcement code and stated that no other amendment adopted by the people of the United States was ever ratified by so many legislative bodies, the legislatures of 48 states and one branch each in Connecticut and Rhode Island. She asserted that no man should be elected to public office who, while repeating the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, mentally reserved the right to encourage the violation of any part of it.

## Teaches Temperance

Speaking at a forum meeting on

## Sounds Keynote

Below, the President had hardly arrived in the stand erected for him, he was greeted by the thunder of a battery salute and to find Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, Dwight Davis, Secretary of War and Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, waiting to attend him; before the names and their escort were in sight far down on the southern horizon. Buried in the stands about were diplomats from all the Pan-American countries, delegates to the Pan-American Commercial Conference and a host of distinguished officers of the Army, Navy and marine corps. Several thousand spectators had journeyed to the field to witness the end of the flight.

## The Landing

In steady, even course, Major Dargue's New York II, leading, the ship swept on over the field with their escort humming above and about them, down they swept, then veered away toward the Potomac in a gesture of remembrance toward the tomb of an unknown soldier beyond the river, then back again to poise and circle for the landing.

In formal recognition of their work, President Coolidge handed to each of the eight flyers a certificate of award which will be followed later by presentation of distinguished flying crosses, still under design. Then they posed with the President for the pictorial records of the completion of their duties while wives and friends and fellow officers crowded around to extend their own informal greetings.

The United States Army's "Good Will" flight through South America was beset with numerous hardships and adventures. On the first day a sea of mud prevented their hop-off from San Antonio on the first leg of the journey, Dec. 26.

## Start in December

The airplanes were to have started from Duncan Field near here. They were brought to the starting line and christened, but were unable to lift their heavy loads from the soft field. They were dragged across the road and Kelly, the night and the following morning took to the air from the long concrete runway there. The flight to Brownsville was made without incident.

## Manufacturers Move to Safeguard Interests With Both Parties

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 3.—Suggestions for safeguarding the business interests of the United States will be contained in "planks" which the National Association of Manufacturers hopes to have inserted in the platforms of both political parties. A draft of the so-called business platforms is to be drawn up and will be sent to the Democratic and the Republican platform builders.

The platform will be nonpartisan, nonreligious, nonsectarian and non-discriminatory, according to an announcement just made by John E. Edgerton, president of the Association of Manufacturers, who added that it will represent no class or bloc and will carry no threats.

It will be formulated by a national committee composed of sub-committees from the various industrial states, which will prepare the draft at a meeting to be held this summer. This will later be referred to the convention of the association to be held in Chattanooga on October 25, 26 and 27.

The association will also take an active stand in getting out the vote without regard to politics. Its slogan "Vote as you please, but vote" will be renewed. This slogan was used all over the country in 1924 and has been adopted as a permanent method of enlisting interest in national elections.

Speaking of the industrial platform, Mr. Edgerton said: "The main purpose of the platform of American industry will be to call to the attention of the two great political parties the causes of our country's world leadership, and to impress the fact upon all parties seeking to direct the national ship of state that they must adhere to those principles of government which distinguish America from all others, and make their political policies conform to those economic laws which lead inevitably to greater prosperity and success."

5,000,000 MARKS PAID  
TO HOHENZOLLERN

BERLIN, May 3 (AP).—The Prussian Government today paid to the House of Hohenzollern 5,000,000 marks, the third and last installment of a cash settlement of 15,000,000 marks agreed to in the recent compromise settlement between Prussia and the former ruling house.

The cash payment was in addition to valuable lands, castles and art treasures returned to the former Emperor William.

Boston Charter Group May  
Appeal to Legislature for  
Reforms in BodyBELIEVE WARDS RULE  
AS IN FORMER DAYSDeclare Voting Follows Party  
Lines and Lacks True Representation at Large

Appeal to the Legislature for an amendment of the city charter to permit Boston's return to a smaller City Council, elected-at-large, is being considered by members of the Boston Charter Association, which opposed the abolition of the City Council elected-at-large, as it existed from 1909 until last year.

After watching closely for more than a year the operation of the present council whose 22 members are elected from each of the 22 wards of the city, members of the association are said to be convinced that ward representation has restored to a considerable degree practices of the old Common Council and Board of Aldermen not conducive to the best type of city government.

## Long Investigation Conducted

It is known that the association has been conducting a long and careful investigation and has learned from members of the Council existence of conditions upon which they will base their petition to the Legislature for another change in the city charter. The records of the council itself, it was pointed out, indicate that today the majority of the councilmen have aligned themselves as representatives of wards rather than legislators charged with the care of the entire city.

Although nonpartisan elections are nominally held under the charter, the return to ward representation has resulted as a rule in Democratic councilmen being returned from Democratic wards and Republicans from Republican districts. Time and again in the last year the council has voted closely to party lines.

RECEIVERS ASK  
DECREE TO PAYStatement of Hamilton Firm  
Shows Dividend of 65  
Per Cent Possible

Acting as receivers of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, one of the most widely known business concerns in the United States because of its history of more than 100 years, Charles F. Lowrey and Reuben Dunsford have filed their first report in the Superior Court. They are shortly to ask the court for authority to pay a 65 per cent dividend to creditors.

## Favored Council of Nine

The association in opposing the change to the present system said: "The council was limited in 1909 to the small number of nine in order to reduce to a minimum the waste of time in fruitless discussions which so distinguished the old Common Council and Board of Aldermen, and also with the hope that men of ability and high character would be attracted to a body of that size. The first of these purposes has been accomplished to a considerable degree."

It is pointed out that a candidate to be successful in a city-wide election for the council never received less than 25,000 votes, while the leaders in a ward election won as many as 30,000 to 40,000. Today of the 22 members of the council all but five were elected by minority votes, in some cases 3000 ballots being sufficient to elect a councilman.

Records of the minutes of the council show that the members of the council state frankly that they are in the council to represent their constituents. The Mayor, in sending measures to the council, must remember this. The Mayor, elected by all the people, must deal with councilmen elected by wards whose interests sometimes apparently conflict.

## Opposed Ward Representation

When the Boston Charter Association opposed before the legislative commission a return from the council of nine elected at large to ward representation, it said:

"The present council at its worst is as good as the old system at its best, because during its early years the record of the small council elected at large was the best in 50 years. At least, the majority of the council then was composed of citizens of considerable ability and capacity in handling municipal affairs. During those years the council fought vigorously, and in the main successfully, for good government and constructive measures. It succeeded in establishing the pay-as-you-go policy, and in forcing a segregated budget system upon an unwilling mayor."

There was an entire absence of log-rolling and petty politics such as characterized the old district council. A broad view of municipal needs was taken and every section of the city received fair treatment in appropriations. Its clearly fulfilled its primary function of reviewing the proposals of the Mayor and represented sound public opinion in its criticisms and suggestions on the conduct of the municipal government."

"Voters frequently said from 1914 to 1920 that they were opposed to the district system because they wanted to keep the right, which they had under election at large, to vote for any candidate on the ballot. They felt that the power to influence the election of one man and to have members of the council was not worth as much as what they had even if they were certain that one member would reside near them. They sensed a fact, which the ward council system ignores, namely, that the City of Boston is more than a loose confederation of neighborhoods, that it is something above and beyond the sum of its wards."

## FLIERS FINISH GOOD WILL TOUR

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out mishap and Dec. 22 the squadron flew to Tampico, Mex.

At Tampico the St. Louis burned out an engine. The San Francisco flew on to Vera Cruz Dec. 23, leaving a short one, however, and the fliers went on to Punta Arenas the same day. From Punta Arenas the aviators went by rail to San Jose to deliver President Coolidge's message to President Jimenez. The squadron was reunited at San Jose, Panama, Jan. 12, the Detroit, San Francisco and San Antonio flying from Punta Arenas to David for lunch and completing the hop to Balboa at the same field.

At San Francisco the New York was repaired and the other ships were thoroughly overhauled. The squadron was separated again Jan. 23, however, when heavy swells prevented the New York and San Antonio from leaving the field and the St. Louis was forced down in the Gulf of Darien. The San Francisco and Detroit, however, reached Barranquilla and flew on to Girardot from whence they went by land to Bogota, the capital.

On Jan. 25 they returned to Barranquilla and the squadron reassembled at France Field, prepared for the long flight down the mountainous coasts of west South America. The first leg of the flight ended in difficulty, however, for the St. Louis developed engine trouble and was forced to return to France Field with the Detroit as an escort. The other three reached Buena Ventura, Colombia, and pushed on to Tumaco that night, where they waited for the other two.

The flight was resumed Feb. 2 when the New York, Detroit, San Francisco and St. Louis went on to Guayaquil, Ecuador, but the San Antonio was forced to remain in Tumaco 17 days awaiting a new engine. The others pushed on while Captain McDaniel and Lieutenant Robinson of the San Antonio waited in a village where no one could speak English.

The others arrived at and left Guayaquil Feb. 2, and spent the night at Paita, Peru. The following day they were feted by the Government in Lima and Feb. 7 they flew to Ilo from where they went by rail to La Paz, Bolivia. Here they were given a tremendous welcome, citizens and authorities insisting on remaining awake until early in the morning to carry the fliers through the streets on their shoulders and tender them a reception, at which President Siles presided.

Their trip to La Paz was delayed

three days, and they remained at Arequipa, high in the Andes, waiting for the boat that carried passengers across Lake Titicaca. On the 17th the squadron flew to Mollinosa, Chile, from where the eight fliers went by train to Antofagasta for an official visit.

**Visit in Chile**

On Feb. 18 the flight was made through Coquimbo to Santiago, where President Emiliano Figueroa tendered them an official reception. The squadron was divided into three sections here when the San Francisco was forced to remain for repairs while the St. Louis, New York and Detroit flew to Valparaiso on the twenty-second.

The San Francisco caught up the next day and on Feb. 23, all four airplanes arrived at Valdivia. The Continental Divide was crossed Feb. 24 when the flight reached Bahia Blanco, Argentina, and the following day the fliers reached Mar del Plata.

The only major disaster of the trip, the crash in which Capt. Clinton F. Woolsey and Lieut. John W. Benton were fatally injured, occurred Feb. 24 as the four airplanes passed over Palomar flying field near Buenos Aires, preparatory to landing, when their ship, the Detroit, collided with the New York. Major Dargue and Lieut. Ennis C. Whitehead leaped and descended safely in their parachutes. Captain Woolsey and Lieutenant Benton, however, were unable to escape from their ship.

President de Alvear of Argentina and the whole populace paid the unfortunate fliers every courtesy and respect.

**Two Ships Proceed**

Only two ships remained when the expedition got under way again March 2 and flew to Asuncion, Paraguay. Here the expedition waited a day on the San Antonio and then flew on to Montevideo, Uruguay, where the San Antonio joined the leaders. In the meantime Lieutenants Weddington and Whitehead returned to France Field, Panama, and obtained the extra airplane that had been shipped from San Antonio when the New York broke down at Guatemala City.

The San Francisco, St. Louis and San Antonio continued the flight northward, after the party had been entertained by President Juan Campeseguy. The flight was delayed slightly at Montevideo, but touched at Rio Grande do Sul March 8, Sao Paulo, Florianopolis and Santos March 9, and Rio de Janeiro March 10. Here the fliers were entertained by President Washington Luis during a period of bad weather. Bahia, Brazil, was reached March 13, Port de Pedras March 19, Pernambuco and Port Natal March 20. On this leg the fliers passed Maj. Sarmento Belires of the Portuguese army who was attempting a 90-day flight around the globe.

**Along the East Coast**

On March 21 two of the airplanes reached Paris, where they were joined by the San Antonio, which had suffered engine trouble. The expedition reached Cayenne, French Guiana, March 25; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, the 26th; Georgetown, British Guiana, the 27th; and Port of Spain, Trinidad, the following day.

From Trinidad the aviators flew back to La Guayra, Venezuela, on March 30, and went to Caracas, the capital, where they were joined by Lieutenants Weddington and Whitehead in the extra airplane, which was christened the New York II.

On April 4 the flight returned to Port of Spain and started the journey across the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico. The hop to Granada was made the 7th, to Kingston, St. Vincent Island, the 8th, Ft. de France, Martinique, the 9th, and Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe, the 10th.

The eleventh fliers reached St. Thomas in the Virgin Isles, their first contact with United States territory since they left the Canal Zone, and on the twelfth they flew to San Juan, Porto Rico.

After leaving San Juan they made two stops in Haiti and four in Cuba before landing in the United States at Miami. Then they continued northward and ended the great adventure at Washington.

**RHODE ISLAND RED ON NUMBER PLATES OF STATE FAVORED**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 3 (Special)—In connection with a proposed fund of \$150,000 to spend in boosting Rhode Island, it is suggested that the State follow the example of Massachusetts, with its "sacred cod," by putting a Rhode Island Red rooster on automobile number plates.

The suggestion has been advanced by Edward Ellingwood, manager for the Automobile Legal Association, that the Rhode Island Red, typical of Rhode Island industry, be offered as a means of fixing public attention on the smallest state in the Union.

The suggestion is meeting favor in many quarters. Its adoption depends upon vote of the State Board of Public Roads.

Mr. Ellingwood calls attention to the fact that the Rhode Island Red has already won advantageous mention to the State by capturing egg-laying contest honors recently both in London and Los Angeles.

**HISTORIC NEW HAVEN SYCAMORE CUT DOWN**

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 3 (AP)—One of the oldest if not the oldest tree in this vicinity was being cut down yesterday to make way for the march of progress—a wider street program. It is a majestic sycamore in Elm Street, near Yale College, and many historians declare that the tree is at least 225 years old.

Many bits of history have been woven around the tree and parts of the fallen limbs will be presented to the New Haven Historical Society to be preserved.

**35 YEARS ON ONE ROUTE**

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 3 (AP)—Charles W. Mugrove yesterday began his thirty-fifth year as a letter carrier over essentially the same route to which he was assigned by Postmaster Phillips in 1893.

## NATIONS SEEKING ECONOMIC UNITY

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point of view of their respective countries. They are to attempt an analysis of the economic and financial causes of the present commercial and industrial disequilibrium, with special reference to the economic tendencies which affect the peace of the world.

In the second part of the agenda the conference is expected to enter on a more detailed discussion of the questions which must be considered if prosperity is to be established in Europe. First and foremost comes the question of "Freedom and Commerce," which is divided by the preparatory committee into three sub-heads for the purpose of debate: (a) Import and export prohibitions and restrictions; (b) Limitation and regulation of commerce; monopolies; (c) Economic treatment of nationals and enterprises of one country admitted to work on the territory of another.

The conference will then pass to the question of "Customs Tariffs and Commercial Treaties," and will consider the obstacles to international trade arising from: (a) Form, level and instability of export and import tariffs; (b) Customs nomenclature and classification.

The third question on the second part of the agenda deals with "Indirect methods of protecting national commerce and national shipping" from four points of view: (a) Direct or indirect subsidies; (b) Dumping; anti-dumping legislation; (c) Discrimination in the conditions of transport; (d) Fiscal discrimination against foreign goods after importation.

**Free Trade vs. Tariffs**

Now all these questions raise the familiar issue of Free Trade versus Tariffs and other barriers, and from the prominence which has been given these problems in the agenda drawn up for the conference by the preparatory committee, it is evident that

the committee considered that this was the most important question which had to be discussed.

Finally question four of the second part of the agenda raises the issue of the "repercussion upon international commerce of reduced purchasing power," which is but another way of attacking the same problem. The effect of "tariff barriers, special licenses and prohibitions," as described in the Bankers' Manifesto, was evidently very much in the mind of the preparatory committee which drew up its program for the International Economic Conference.

The second section of the agenda under Part II concerns "Industry." The conference is invited to consider "the conditions of the principal productive industries, their capacity for output, consumption and employment." This will naturally lead to a debate on "present difficulties in the industry; their industrial, commercial and monetary causes," and this will be followed by a consideration of the general lines of action which should be followed for the better organization of the principal industries, the increase of production and the improvement of the relations of employers and employees. In this connection the conference doubtless will agree as to the importance of speeding up the collection and prompt exchange of statistical information concerning industrial production.

**Survey of Agriculture**

And so to agriculture, which forms Part III of the agenda. This is to be surveyed in a most comprehensive manner. The present condition of agriculture is to be compared with its pre-war condition, the causes of its present difficulties are to be analyzed, and the possibilities of international action by collaboration among producers and consumers' organizations are to be probed. The conference will, no

doubt, after the discussion, divide itself into committees to consider these problems in detail, and will finally assemble again to discuss the reports of the committees.

It will be seen that a far-reaching program has been laid before the conference. It may be argued that such a program is altogether too ambitious, and that in the endeavor to cover such a wide field of discussion, the conference will run the risk of spending a great deal of energy without achieving anything. But it must be borne in mind that the preparatory committee in drawing up the agenda was thinking, not of the conference, but of a series of conferences, each of which was to be a stage in the continuous work of international collaboration in the economic sphere. It will be for the Economic Committee of the League of Nations to review the work of the conference, and to seize whatever elements of permanent value there may be in it. It is probable that a sort of G. H. Q. of economic science will be set up at Geneva to collaborate with the finance section of the League, the International Labor Office and the Institute of Scientific Management.

**Instructing Public Opinion**

Thus the foundation will be laid for further conferences which will carry on the task of instructing public opinion how to evolve an ordered system of international collaboration in the economic sphere. The work which has been done by the economic section of the League and the preparatory committee will be of great assistance to the Conference. In the documents which will be laid before it, in which every phase of world economy has been dealt with, the conference will find solid ground on which to work. The direction which

it should take has already been indicated, and in the bankers' manifesto and the report of the International Chamber of Commerce on Trade Barriers the Conference will find most valuable material for the construction of a path through the wilderness.

A number of special economic studies have been made by experts on trade barriers, shipping, coal combinations, dumping, and other economic questions for the guidance of the conference.

The International Economic Conference gives Europe an opportunity of getting together to consider its economic problems from this standpoint of the collective interest of nations. General Smuts, when he signed the peace treaty, not without heart-searchings as to its consequences, considered himself with the reflection that the League of Nations would prove the path of escape for Europe out of the ruin brought about by the war. It was a comforting reflection, which did not seem to have much relevance to the thought which animated international politics at the time when the League came into being. But now that former enemies are collaborating in the League for the reconstruction of Europe, the words of General Smuts may prove to have been prophetic.

**BAPTISTS DEDICATE BUILDING**

Special exercises are being held every night this week in the Dudley Street Baptist Church in connection with the dedication of a community and Sunday School building recently completed at a cost of \$200,000. The Boston Baptist Social Union is participating in the celebration of the dedication which was made possible by a \$50,000 donation by John D. Rockefeller and the work of the pastor, the Rev. Arthur L. Brooks.

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Harvard Glee Club concert on the steps of Widener Library, 7.

Presentation by the Harvard Dramatic Club, "The Taming of the Shrew," Brattle Hall, Harvard, 8:15.

Lecture recital, Folk Songs of America, East Boston Home Club, Pike Hall, 7:45.

Meeting of the Professional Women's Club, Hotel Statler, 7:30.

Motion picture, "All in the Day's Work," Y. M. C. E., 8.

Meeting of the Boston Chapter of the Bacon Society of America, 785 Boylston Street, 8.

Meeting of The Symposium, "The Trend in Drama," Boston Art Club, 8.

Musical, singing of Malden, Cent. Florence Crittenton League, Center Methodist Church, Malden, 8:15.

Entertainment and reception for senior students at Simmons College, Bates Hall, 8.

**Music**

Steinert Hall—William D. Strong and Herbert R. Boardman, 8:15.

Jordan Hall—Frank French and Pat Hyland, 8:15.

**Theaters**

B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.

Colonial—Fred Stone in "Crisis-Cross," 8:15.

Copley—"The Ghost Train," 8:30.

Shubert—"The Vagabond King," 8.

Wilbur—"Yes, Yes, Yes," 8:15.

Majestic—"Pickwick," 8:15.

Plymouth—"Iolanthe," 8:20.

St. James—"The Butler and Egg Man," 8:15.

**Art Exhibitions**

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 5, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesday and Friday at 11.

Special exhibit by Boston artists.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay day Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Sunday 8:15.

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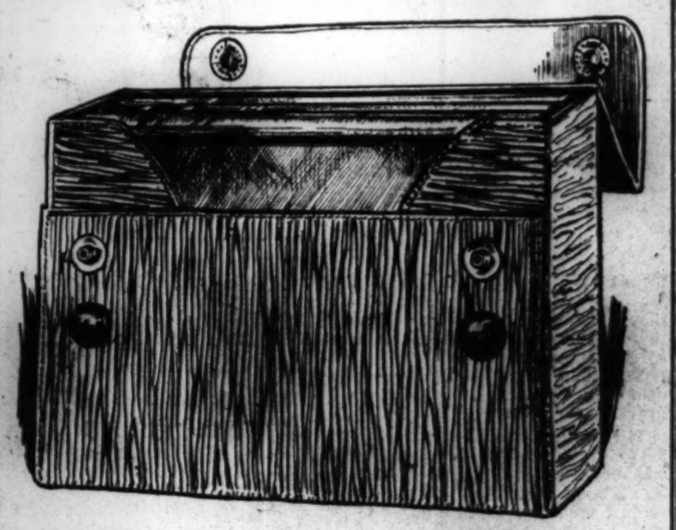
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## LABOR DIVIDED OVER UNION BILL

British Liberals, Moderates,  
and Radicals United Only  
in Their Opposition

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via  
Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, May 3.—A broad issue has begun to emerge from the heated Trade Union bill debate in the House of Commons. The Government's case for this violently opposed measure is clarified. Sir Douglas Hogg explained it in the face of interruptions from labor benches so loud and continuous that the Westminster Gazette describes the proceedings as a "market place brawl."

Sir Douglas argued that last year's general strike, with its heavy losses to Nation and its 7000 prosecutions for intimidation of workers whom the Prime Minister had pledged himself to protect necessitated legislation, and that the purposes aimed at by this legislation, namely, to make a general strike and intimidation illegal, to provide that no one be compelled to subscribe to a political party against his wish, and to require civil servants to give their undivided allegiance to the state, are reasonable and just.

**No Modifications Acceptable.** The Government will agree to no modification of the bill, and it claims that the provisions which it proposes to effect them are suitable and unobjectionable, but it is prepared in the committee stage later to welcome co-operation in improving them if it can be done without emasculating the measure. The Government further declares that the allegation of one-sidedness made against the bill because it does not penalize a general lockout is unreasonable, since the existing Emergency Powers Act, 1920 already does this effectually.

The Opposition, while united in fighting the measure, is split into three sections. The Labor backbenchers refuse to discuss the provisions at all, and rely on endeavoring to shoot down the bill in the House of Commons and in the constituencies. The moderates, like Robert Clynes and Sir Henry Slusser, though they have committed themselves to opposing the bill before its provisions were settled, are now willing to discuss it.

**Reintroducing "Seriousness."** Their case is that the bill's drafting is such as to "cripple the working classes of effective collective action," also to "reintroduce 'seriousness' by penalizing in some cases the workers who do not exercise the admitted right to withdraw from the strike."

The Government's reply is to deny that the measure is intended to have the effects alleged, but add "come into committee and discuss them and we will change them if you can show this is reasonable."

The third opposition group is that of the Liberals who while admitting in the words of their organ, the Daily News, that "it is difficult for any supporter of parliamentary government to dispute the proposition which the Attorney-General has put forward the essential skeleton of the bill," yet fight the measure as unjust, uncalled for, and as calculated to stir up industrial strife.

**Conservatives Are Split.** The Government's reply, as given by Sir Douglas is that the Liberals are "putting political expediency very high and political honesty very low." The Conservatives are solidly behind the bill, the only criticism so far heard from them having concerned the inclusion of lockouts over which the Cabinet is prepared to meet them if this be insisted upon, which after Sir Douglas Hogg's explanations is regarded as doubtful.

In Labor's case only one man has so far stood out against all others to support the bill. He is George A. Spencer, secretary of the Nottingham Miners' Association who took an independent line during the general strike. Mr. Spencer said in Parliament that unless something were done on the present bill's lines "in a few years it will be the men who are behind the revolutionary movement who will be directing the trade union policy and not the moderates."

He was heard in silence from the Labor benches when he declared that the movement against the bill "has not sprung spontaneously from the workers." The discussion upon the bill's general objects continue until Thursday night after which the clauses will be considered in committee with the view of possible amendments.

This bill has roused the fiercest opposition of British organized labor. Trade unionists are conducting a whirlwind campaign against it in all the constituencies. Labor of every kind is talking at the top of its voice. So great is the hubbub that counsels



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## CHICAGO BODIES TO AID SCHOOLS

Citizens' Public Education  
Commission Aims to  
Arouse Interest

Special from Monitor Bureau  
Postal Telegraph from Halifax

CHICAGO, May 3.—To arouse "a practical and efficient interest in the betterment of the material and educational standards of the Chicago public schools; to do any and all things necessary to accomplish such betterment, and to unite in action to that end, private individuals, firms, corporations and societies," is the purpose of the Citizens' Public Education Commission of Chicago, just formed.

Members look for gains in community support of schools, said Henry R. Corbett, chairman of the educational committee of the Hamilton Club and vice-president of the board of schools of Nebraska. William M. Hopkins, chairman of the educational committee of the Union League Club, headed the organization meeting and said:

"Our educational problem in Chicago involves the expenditure of some \$70,000,000 and the educational welfare of some 500,000 children, so it is of the utmost importance that men and women of the highest character and integrity be selected for the school board."

Members of the following civic organizations participated in the conference: The Chicago Association of Commerce, Chicago Real Estate Board, Commercial Club, Hamilton Club, Union League Club, Western Society of Engineers, Illinois League of Women Voters, Chicago Woman's Club, High School Club, Chicago Library Club, and the City Club of Chicago.

The plan embodies aspects of organization which have proven effective in similar organizations in New York, Philadelphia, and other cities," explained Mr. Corbett. Dues of active members will be \$2 a year, and of associate members will be \$10 or more. It is planned the secretary shall be a full-time salaried officer. It was believed that if some permanent organization of representative citizens of many groups existed it would be helpful in defending school management when political snarls or other conditions annoying to the management came up, Mr. Corbett said.

Joseph K. Brittain, former president of the Chicago Real Estate Board, was elected president of the commission.

## SEEK TO ABOLISH COMPULSORY DRILL

College of City of New York  
Gets Renewed Plea

Special from Monitor Bureau  
Postal Telegraph from Halifax

NEW YORK, May 3.—Abolition of "the compulsory features of military science and civilian drill" has been asked by the student curriculum committee of the College of the City of New York in their annual report just published in the undergraduate newspaper, "The Campus."

The semi-military course, civilian drill, was established last September by the college authorities as a compulsory alternative to the compulsory military training course, against which there have been repeated protests. The findings of a special faculty committee, which has been at work comparing the results of the two courses, will be made public before the end of the present term. President Frederick B. Robinson has announced. A decision will then be reached regarding the courses, he said.

This is the third year that the student curriculum committee has recommended the abolition of compulsory military drill.

## ZOGU'S REGIME FINDS APPROVAL

Col. Stirling Calls President  
Strong Man of Albania—  
Pays Tribute to Italy

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via  
Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, May 3.—Col. W. F. Stirling, an Englishman in the service of the Albanian Government as an adviser, who is now in London for a few days, in an interview in today's Daily Mail, praised the youthful Ahmed Bay Zogu as the strong man of Albania and a patriotic nation builder.

Only one danger of war remains in the Balkans, he said. "It centers on the new republic of Albania. Twice the Balkans have seen the desire of the Yugoslav Government to have at the head of the Albanian Government a man more amenable to their influence than the present President. But Italy will not tolerate an extension of Yugoslav influence along the Adriatic coast. It realizes that a stable government is necessary in Albania to keep peace in the Balkans, and the Treaty of Tirana will go a long way to this end. Without inter-

## BRITAIN REJECTS DUBLIN'S DEMAND FOR LANE PICTURES

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via  
Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, May 3.—The Government has decided against reopening the question of Dublin's demand for possession of the 39 pictures left by Sir Hugh Lane in 1915. In announcing this in the House of Commons, Stanley Baldwin said it was within the competence of the trustees of the National Gallery to loan the pictures to Dublin if they thought fit.

The pictures, it will be recalled, were left to the National Gallery with a codicil, which proved not legally effective, transferring the gift to Dublin.

A committee appointed by the Macdonald Government refused to alter the will by legislation and held that the will, rather than the codicil, probably represented Sir Hugh's wishes.

## LONDON-CONSTANTINOPLE RIN

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via  
Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, May 3.—It will be possible, beginning on May 15, to travel by rail from London to Constantinople in 78 hours, saving more than a day by this method. The Southern Railway in announcing a quicker continental express service to the Near East, says that the trip will include the longest through run in Europe, from Calais to Constantinople, a distance of 2075 miles. The new service will eventually be extended to Bagdad.

## FRANCE RESOLVED TO REPRESS MENACE TO SECURITY OF STATE

Poincare Outlines Policy of Government, Which Finds  
General Approval, With Exception of Socialist Organs

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, May 3.—With the exception of the Socialist organs there is almost unanimous approval of Raymond Poincare's important speech, which gives the keynote of French policy. The chief subjects treated were finances, Communism and national defense.

Regarding national defense, M. Poincare affirmed his patriotic position. He declined to surrender the independence or rights conferred by treaties. France must remain strong and security was essential. Before the military service could be reduced it was necessary to reorganize the French frontiers.

The Premier pointed out that France had given plenty of proof of its pacific intentions. If others had loyally executed their engagements of peace which were written on scrolls they would likewise be written on human hearts.

## Denounces Communism

French schools do not teach imperialism. Militaristic associations cannot be found in France, as elsewhere. French diplomacy has never shown aggressiveness nor a desire to expand. It was made clear that France will not weaken itself unless it is certain that other nations will follow up their pacific declarations with pacific actions, and it must have means, both on land and sea, to protect itself against possible attack.

Regarding Communism, he warned that it was trying, with the aid of foreign organizations, to carry out the work of destruction. France would not become a field of Bolshevik experiment. France had traditions and morals superior to those proposed, and it was not by returning to primitive régimes that civilization was advanced, the happiness of the world increased. The Government was resolved to repress with the utmost severity criminal acts menacing the discipline of the army and security of the state.

Moreover, M. Poincare protested against recent movement of civil servants to organize in trade unions against the Government. These Government servants who are extremely numerous in France, tend to form a state within a state, and usurp authority.

## Financial Recovery

M. Poincare said it was the Nation which was supreme, and the elected representatives who have a right to speak in the name of the Nation and the Government are responsible to Parliament alone. The authority which servants of the state possess

derives from their office and must not be used against the State.

He dealt fully with this subject, which is becoming somewhat serious, and insisted that the democratic pyramid should again be placed on a broad base. In France there is a danger of popular institutions being overturned by professional oligarchies.

Naturally, the greater part of his speech was devoted to financial recovery. Though interesting as the criticism of a gloomy prophet and obviously directed against a rival financial politician who took dismal view of this portion of the discourse was chiefly historical.

Nevertheless M. Poincare intimated that next year's budget was nearly ready, that it included no further taxes, that it will be forced through Parliament, that democratic tactics suggested by electoral considerations will not be tolerated and personally M. Poincare will be as severe as ever in pursuance of his duty without caring about popularity.

## Germans Disappointed With Poincare's Speech

By Wireless

BERLIN, May 3.—The Germans are not pleased with Raymond Poincare's speech of yesterday, in which, as they say, he made grave charges against Germany's goodwill and attached too much importance to the letter and fulfillment of existing treaties instead of to the improvement in Franco-German relations.

Germany is also somewhat disappointed at the rumors that France, when requested by Germany this week to reduce the number of occupying forces in the Rhineland, will withdraw only about 5000 of its 75,000 men there. This will not lower the number of troops to that of the German soldiers stationed in the Rhineland before the war which, it is said here, was promised by France at Locarno.

## A German demarche to Paris.

LONDON and Brussels for a reduction of troops is expected to take place any day.

## BRITISH PIG-IRON RECORD

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via  
Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, May 3.—A new blast furnace owned by Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds at Dowlands, South Wales, has just made what is claimed to be a record week's production of pig iron for Great Britain, namely, 3400 tons. The previous eight weeks' average was 3000 tons.

# Taming Niagara

## with Oilomatic Heat-

Oil-O-Matic fights a daily battle to keep this building from being crushed like paper by Niagara's mighty ice deposit.

TWO Oil-O-Matics in the boiler room of Table Rock House are more than a match for unharnessed Niagara. So no heating problem in your home can overtax its capacity.

On the very brink of the Falls on the Canadian side stands Table Rock House. Day and night the year around it is bathed in the heavy mist arising from the roaring cataract. In winter this mist instantly freezes, coating everything with solid ice.

If left to accumulate on the roof of this edifice, reinforced concrete, steel girders and masonry would flatten out under its ponderous weight. How Oil-O-Matic prevents this, is your assurance of dependable, uniform heat in your own home.

Under the copper roof are coils of steam pipes, radiating heat to the outside surface. As the ice forms it is melted and drained away. So not only must the two Oil-O-Matics heat up the outdoors but also the three floors of this public building, through which 5,000

visitors pass in a single day. No more urgent need of dependable heat will ever be found in your own home.

In addition, these same burners furnish all the domestic hot water for the refectory and baths the year around, dispose of all garbage in the incinerator in the boiler and serve as a bulwark of defense against any sudden cold spell in the late Spring or early Fall, that might bring disaster.

As you stroll through the maze of rooms, glistening marble and crystal clear windows certify to the absolute cleanliness of Oilomatic heat. In the homes of all the other many thousands of users you will find this equally true.

For eight years Oil-O-Matic has been rendering the same dependable service experienced at Table Rock House. It is not surprising that today Oil-O-Matic is the most widely enjoyed oil burner in the world. In 1926 Oil-O-Matic sales were almost equal to the combined sales of any three other oil burners.

Much of this unquestioned leadership is due to the unusually wide choice of fuel afforded by Oil-O-Matic. It burns heavy or light oil with equal facility. An ample supply is always assured. And the use of cheap fuel oil, available in most sections of the country, has set up a new standard of economy.

All of the advantages that have led more people to select Oil-O-Matic than any other oil burner are fully described in our latest booklet. The coupon brings it free and postpaid. Your local oilomatician will gladly arrange terms to suit your convenience.

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There is nothing but freshly picked Spanish oranges pure sugar and reputation in

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## A NEW CHAPTER IN DODGE BROTHERS HISTORY

## A New Motor!

- 20% more miles per gallon!
- 15% more power!
- 20% quicker acceleration!
- New hot-spot manifold.
- New standard gear-shift transmission.
- New clutch—silent and soft in action.
- Easy steering—geared to balloon tires.
- New cylinder heads.
- New oiling and cooling systems—the last word in advanced design.
- And 24 other important improvements.

DODGE BROTHERS INC. DETROIT  
Dodge Brothers (Canada) Limited  
New York City

New Type—The Convertible Cabriolet with Rumble Seat—Now on Display

## RADIO STUDIED IN MEXICO, CUBA

Pacts With United States Proposed in Effort to Prevent Interference

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 2.—A preliminary survey of radio-casting in Mexico and Cuba is being made by the Federal Radio Commission preparatory to entering into negotiations with these countries for the allocation of wave bands to prevent interference. The arrangement contemplated by the Radio Commission would be along the same lines as that effected with Canada.

In the Canadian arrangement a series of wavelengths was set aside for the exclusive use of Canadian radio-casters, and each government agreed to prevent wave jumping by its nationals. This pact is being rigidly enforced by both countries.

Radio is expanding very rapidly in Mexico. At present there are 12 stations, 15 of them in Mexico City, several in Vera Cruz, and one in Chihuahua. As the use of radio spreads the interference along the American-Mexican border has increased, although up to the present the commission has prepared, however, to take up the question of settling aside air channels for Mexican use as soon as the Mexican radio development warrants such attention.

Cuba Has 75 Stations  
The Cuban interference is considerably more serious. The commission has received numerous complaints from Florida and Texas concerning interference from Cuban stations. There are about 75 stations operating in Cuba at present, of which, however, only about 12 use high power. The rest are small local operators, most of them amateurs, using from 5 to 20 watts in power. Of the 12 large stations 10 are operated from Havana and, according to complaints, have caused increasing interference with American Gulf Coast radio-casting.

On their part Cuban listeners have encountered much interference from American sources. To relieve this situation the Cuban Government has asked for a conference with the Radio Commission for the allocation of few wave bands for the exclusive use of Cuban stations.

Such agreements would, of course, constitute additional problems for the commission and American radio-casters. The United States has at present 89 wavelengths that its 650 stations are using. This means a highly congested condition which the commission is giving all its ability and ingenuity toward relieving.

International Conference  
If, as is certain to happen in the future, one or more of these wavelengths will have to be set aside for Mexico and Cuba, the problem will immediately arise of taking care of the American stations thus deprived. This is a task to which the commission at present is merely giving cursory attention. Just now and for some time to come the commission is concerned with the difficult problem of adjusting the American situation to afford the maximum of service.

In October of this year an international radio conference will convene in Washington. The gathering will be called by the State Department, for the purpose of revising international regulations now in force. The last such conference was held in London in 1912. At that time it was agreed that the next gathering would be held in 1917 in the United States. The World War intervened and the meeting was not called until this year. Radio experts of all the governmental departments and members of the Federal Radio Commission will participate. Practically every country has been invited to send delegates and most of them have agreed to do so.

## VAUDEVILLE ACTS GIVEN BY MU PHI EPSILON

"Vignettes of 1927," a vaudeville entertainment with eight feature acts, was presented last evening at the New England Conservatory of Music by members of Mu Phi Epsilon. It was this society's second annual performance of this kind in aid of its scholarship fund, and it drew a large attendance of alumni members and other friends. "Shadows," a comedy pantomime, by Ruth Bigelow, of the Conservatory dramatic department, will have its first presentation on any stage next Friday afternoon at a recital of the pantomime and rehearsal class. On the same program will be two one-act comedies: "The Brat," by Maude Fulton, and "The Constant Lover," by Sir John Hawkin. A "May party" will be tendered to the Conservatory seniors by the juniors in Recital Hall, Thursday evening.

## REO COMPANY PLANS NEW "COMPANION" CAR

Rumors of a companion car to the Reo Flying Cloud were confirmed by C. A. Triphagen at a meeting of Reo

dealers and salesmen in Boston. Mr. Triphagen, sales manager of the Reo Motor Car Company, told of an announcement soon to be made which will place Reo in the same position in the \$1000 to \$1500 price class as the Flying Cloud occupies in the class above.

"The same general idea that characterizes the Flying Cloud prevails in this new car," said Mr. Triphagen. "The motor is made to Reo specifications, the radiator, steering gear, and other features are very similar to those on the higher priced car, and it has the same Reo four-wheel hydraulic internal brakes in slightly smaller size. This new car has been tested all over the country with amazing results."

## CAMP FIRE GIRLS OPEN NEW HOME

The Camp Fire Girls of Greater Boston celebrated the formal opening of their new home at 324 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, yesterday afternoon. Miss Rosamond Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Verity Smith of Roslindale, opened the ceremonies by the hanging of a huge May basket filled with flowers, each flower bearing a tag with the name of every person and group of Camp Fire Girls who contributed to the fund for the purchase of the home.

There was a large gathering of Camp Fire Girls, their directors, executives, leaders, and friends present. Six 6-year-old pine trees which were brought this week from the New England Camp Fire Girls' camp in South Hanson, were transplanted this afternoon on the grounds of the Commonwealth Avenue house.

## Sunset Stories

When Grandfather Goodman Played Baseball

"DAD said I must make my bat and glove last another season," said Jerry to his chum and boon companion, Dick Turner, as they sauntered homeward one afternoon after their first ball game of the season, "but I think I need new ones."

"I think I ought to have new ones too," said Joe, eyeing disdainfully the glove he held in his hand, which was just beginning to show the effects of



"My Grandfather Is Going to Have an Old Baseball Friend of His There Today," said Jerry.

honest service. "Let's ask again when we get home."

"All right," his chum agreed. "You come over to my house first. My grandfather is going to have an old baseball friend of his there today. His name is Mr. Mathews and he is loads of fun."

In a few minutes the boys were gleefully pouring out their story of the first game of the season into the ears of the two elderly gentlemen.

"If Don had not caught that ball I hit, it would have been a home run sure," said Jimmy. "You should have seen him run and put out his hand. The ball stuck in his glove just like glue."

"If he had been playing with us about 50 years ago, he would probably have lost it," put in Grandfather Goodman. "We didn't have such things as gloves then."

"You don't mean to say you caught balls without gloves?" cried the boys. "I certainly do. We caught them anywhere and anyway possible in those days. The boys of today don't half realize how well off they are with their nice gloves and bats, to

## Mutual Help Means Success, Mr. Hoover Assures Americas

International Prosperity, He Tells Pan-American Commercial Conference at Opening, Is Based on Good Will and Understanding

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, addressing the Pan-American Commercial Conference at the opening session, said that he had regarded the meeting as an occasion for a better understanding of economic forces that flow between nations. The political independence of every unit of the western hemisphere must be maintained, he indicated, as an accepted policy.

Commerce with the United States runs free within the limits of the policy of improving the prosperity of each country, he said, and nothing is to be gained by the poverty of other countries; everything is to be gained by their prosperity. There is a higher aim than making money in international trade. It is through this channel that intellectual and moral forces are spread, and is the most effective method of promoting better understanding.

Mr. Hoover dismissed the question of trade barriers as comparatively unimportant. The contacts and opportunities are greater than the barriers, he believed. Protective tariffs, for example, he regarded as accepted by the Western Hemisphere.

## Sunset Stories

When Grandfather Goodman Played Baseball

say nothing of masks and protectors."

Jerry and Dick exchanged glances. They remembered how they had felt badly because they could not have new gloves and bats.

"Of course," Mr. Mathews said, "the catcher did not stand directly behind the batter without a glove or mask. He stood some way back and caught the ball on the bounce. This made the game slower, but it required great skill to catch a runner going down from first base to second base when the catcher stood so far back."

"When were the first gloves used?" asked Jimmy, all question. "They began to get ideas for gloves a little over 50 years ago. They were home-made things and offered little protection for the hands. I remember how the boys laughed at me when I came on the field with padding in my hands. They thought I was getting too cautious to play with them."

"Did your glove look like mine?" Joe put in.

"No. They were only protections for the palms at first. They put fingers on them later. You should have seen me trying to keep the padding from falling out of mine." Here Mr. Mathews paused to enjoy a hearty laugh.

"And as for uniforms," said Grandfather Goodman, "we hardly heard of such a thing when we were boys. I believe the first mask was worn by a Harvard catcher in 1876. It was made by a Harvard captain by the name of Thayer. But we boys did not have them."

"You couldn't have had much fun without gloves and masks and uniforms," Jimmy said, shaking his head.

"We had just as much fun as you do today," replied Grandfather Goodman. "We didn't have the things to play with that you have but we certainly enjoyed what we had."

"And we used to take anything for a bat," chimed in Mr. Mathews. "An old clothespole or a fence rail would do."

Jimmy bent over and whispered to his chum.

"I guess we had better keep our gloves and bats this season, don't you, Dick?"

"Yes," agreed Dick. "I guess if they could have fun without gloves and bats and things, we don't need new ones just yet, anyway."

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Alberta's Fulmer's  
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reinforced by the experiences of the late war. There are larger issues than this, Mr. Hoover said, and these larger issues need larger understanding.

Flinds No Direct Trade  
"Direct trade," he characterized as a fallacy. It was not necessary for a direct exchange of commodities. Trade, he said, flows into a great economic pool and finds a common balance.

Coming to the economic and financial status of the United States, Mr. Hoover said that it is the only country in the Western Hemisphere which has developed its resources to the extent that it has a surplus of capital. In the last 15 years the United States has changed from a borrowing to a lending country. Other western countries will do this in the future, he believed.

No nation should itself or permit its citizens to borrow or lend money to foreign countries unless devoted to productive purposes, he declared. Money loaned for other purposes will directly subtract from the standard of living and the depletion of the people. If the policy of lending only for productive activities were followed, he said, blessings would flow to the entire world. There would be no trouble about the payment of debts and there would be an increase in the comfort and standard of living. It would also be a great preventive of war.

"This policy could not be achieved by law in Mr. Hoover's opinion. But it can be, by trade and commerce, built upon the policy that money lent for productive purposes only. The experiment in the western hemisphere is based on the independence of each country and the dignity of the individual, he declared.

Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, in welcoming the delegates said that the members of the governing board, of which he is chairman, were conscious that increasing commerce can contribute to better understanding only when it is dominated by fair dealing and accompanied by the utmost good faith.

In his reply, Dr. Enrique Olaya, Minister of Colombia, vice-chairman of the governing board, said that "the development of commerce between the United States and the Latin-American nations has surpassed everything that could be hoped for some decades ago. The figures, today, are all flattering and amazing, nor is the steady rise of the curve affected by the occasional drops due to causes of a transitory nature. We all know that this marvelous growth in economic inter-

change is due to two permanent causes; the great industrial expansion of the United States, which, because of world shaking events changing the centers of international political and financial life, gave American manufacturers a wider radius of consumption in Latin-American markets; and, secondly, the marvelous wealth of Central and South America, which has made them the source of supply of raw materials and of foodstuffs which find their natural consumer in the populous centers of this country."

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WISCONSIN "GAS" PRICE SURVEY  
PROTESTS HIGH PROFIT MARGIN  
Gain in Co-operative Marketing Is Reported in Minnesota  
—Great Oil Surpluses Shown

MADISON, Wis., May 3 (Special).—Although the retail price of gasoline is now 3 cents below the summer price of 1926, the spread between wholesale and retail—averaging 8 1/2 cents per gallon at Milwaukee in April—has been climbing upward for 15 months and consumers are not getting the benefit of cheaper gasoline. This summary of the situation is made by the Wisconsin Department of Markets which is conducting a special study of gasoline prices.

"The large integrated companies in this territory," the department says, "seem to be trying to make up through their marketing companies what they are losing in the producing and refining end. Retail prices have not been reduced to correspond to the wholesale reductions."

Anticipation that gasoline will be sold 3 or 4 cents cheaper this summer than last is based by the department on the "demoralized refinery market due to a tremendous over-supply of crude oil," crude having declined 44 per cent in six months.

New Legislation Asked  
The April margin between service station price and tank wagon cost at Milwaukee was declared to be the widest spread in 10 years, save for the month of July, 1923, when a 10-cent margin obtained, just before a 6 1/2-cent cut.

The department points out that so-called "price cutting wars" have resulted in "independent" dealers in many places asking new legislation to revise the old anti-discrimination laws and adapt them to present competition conditions. It continues: "Bills have been introduced this year in at least seven states bearing on this question and in two states the attempt is being made to place the oil business, under state regulation as a public utility."

"The second result of wide retail margins is that farmers are finding a golden opportunity, temporarily at least, for distributing petroleum products locally through their own co-operative organizations."

Caution Advised to Farmers  
The department quotes a national petroleum trade journal to show that in 46 Minnesota towns where co-operative oil companies compete with Standard Oil or other private companies, the co-operatives are doing 35 per cent of the business though not all of them had operated a full year when the figures were compiled. One successful co-operative was quoted as having earned a net profit of \$37,000 in 1926 on total assets of \$78,000 and capital stock and surplus at the beginning of the year of not more than \$33,000, while another reported a net profit of \$30,000 on capital and surplus at the beginning of the year of not more than \$26,000, with total assets of \$72,000.

In warning farmers, however, that the opportunity may not continue as favorable as at present, the statement points out that "that margin in 1925 was only 70 per cent of the recent averages, and closer prices may return even before the end of the present year."

## OFFICIALS ADDRESS SAFETY CONFERENCE

The annual two-day conference of the various divisions of the Massachusetts Department of Public Safety will conclude this evening with a reception and dinner in Curtis Guild Hall in the Commonwealth Armory. Among those addressing the members of the conference who are in Boston from all over the State are Brig-Gen. Alfred F. Foote, commissioner of public safety; George C. Neal, state fire marshal; Capt. Charles J. Vanamburgh, and Paul Norton, secretary of the department.

## CONSTABLES ARE CHOSEN

The Boston City Council approved yesterday the commissions of 163 constables and laid on the table the applications for approval of 45 others. It was voted that hereafter when men apply for commissions to act as constables the council through a special committee shall examine each applicant and determine his fitness before recommending his appointment.

ard H. McSwaney of Concord Junction, yesterday, after taking the oath as the first federal probation officer in the United States. Mr. McSwaney spoke from experience of 20 years as superintendent and parole officer in the Concord Reformatory.

"I am a firm believer in the big brother movement," he said. "I hope to work out a system of supervision of probationers, by practical big brothers. In every city and town in this state there are men who are fitted to be big brothers to probationers; men who could give probationers practical assistance and who would be willing to perform such service. I hope to enlist them."

## NEW PROBATION HEAD FAVORS 'BIG BROTHERS'

Ninety-five per cent of juvenile delinquency would be avoided if better home training were the rule in American households, declared Richard B. McSwaney of Concord Junction, yesterday, after taking the oath as the first federal probation officer in the United States. Mr. McSwaney spoke from experience of 20 years as superintendent and parole officer in the Concord Reformatory.

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PROTESTS HIGH PROFIT MARGIN  
Gain in Co-operative Marketing Is Reported in Minnesota  
—Great Oil Surpluses Shown

MADISON, Wis., May 3 (Special).—Although the retail price of gasoline is now 3 cents below the summer price of 1926, the spread between wholesale and retail—averaging 8 1/2 cents per gallon at Milwaukee in April—has been climbing upward for 15 months and consumers are not getting the benefit of cheaper gasoline. This summary of the situation is made by the Wisconsin Department of Markets which is conducting a special study of gasoline prices.

"The large integrated companies in this territory," the department says, "seem to be trying to

Y.M.C.A. OUTLINES  
BUILDING PLANSNew York Announces \$1-  
750,000 Received Toward  
Goal of \$6,500,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 3.—Gifts totaling more than one-fourth of the \$6,500,000 goal set for the Young Men's Christian Association's campaign for building plans were announced by the special gifts committee, at a dinner at the Astor Hotel, at which was inaugurated the largest building fund campaign in the history of the organization.

The total of \$1,750,000 was comprised of four gifts from individuals and one from a group of women who had worked with the Young Men's Christian Association during the war. John D. Rockefeller Jr. headed the list with a donation of \$900,000, to be used for the West 155th Street Branch for Negro men and boys, the Merchant Seamen's Branch, the Central Laundry, Personal Guidance Work, or "for any two of these which the association in its discretion may choose."

**Anonymous Gift of \$500,000**  
A gift of \$500,000 was made anonymously to the William Sloane Memorial, which is to be erected in the Pennsylvania terminal district and used as an army and navy club and men's hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland E. Dodge and Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge contributed \$300,000; Julius Rosenwald of Chicago telegraphed a contribution of \$25,000 and Mrs. F. Louise Slade, in behalf of former Y. M. C. A. war workers, gave \$25,000. Mr. Rosenwald specified that his gift be used as a part of the fund for a "new building for colored men or boys or for enlarging the present building."

The campaign follows a survey conducted by a committee appointed by the association to investigate and report on improving and modernizing the buildings and equipment in its several branches in Manhattan and the Bronx and for expanding its work. The building and reconstruction program submitted by the committee and adopted by the association provides for expenditures aggregating \$9,855,000, divided between 10 different projects, an allowance for current expenses of the association for 1927 and 1928 and a margin for "contingencies." About \$3,455,000 of this sum will be realized from the sale of properties now owned by the association, leaving the balance of \$6,500,000 to be raised in the present campaign.

**Many Other Disbursements**  
Plans for the West Side Branch in the Columbus Circle area provide for expenditures of \$3,250,000 for site, building, and equipment according to the program recommended by the committee; \$3,000,000 will be spent on the William Sloane Memorial and \$750,000 for an additional site, building, and equipment for the branch for Negro men and boys.

The Merchant Seamen's Branch, which is open to sailors of all nationalities, will require \$600,000 for site, building, and equipment to meet the needs of the 30,000 sailors who form part of New York's daily population. The intercollegiate branch, working with students, will need \$300,000; \$133,000 will be spent on the Bronx Union Branch; \$40,000 on the Bowery Branch; \$260,000 will be used to establish a central laundry; \$100,000 for additional land, buildings, and equipment for a boys' camp; \$150,000 for experimenting and establishing a program of personal guidance, and \$800,000 for current expenses during 1927 and 1928.

Among the speakers were Simeon D. Peas (R.), Senator from Ohio; Cleveland E. Dodge, president of the Young Men's Christian Association of the city of New York; Charles P. Taft II, prosecuting attorney of Hamilton County, Ohio, and Dr. Robert E. Speer, secretary of the board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian Church.

RAILROADS SEEKING  
WAGE CONFERENCESEastern Lines Name Men to  
Meet Union Delegates

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, May 3.—A committee of railroad engineers has been appointed by presidents of the eastern roads to confer with representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers respecting increased wages requested by the latter on March 5.

The wage demand of the engineers applied to all principal roads in

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PULITZER PRIZES HONOR BEST  
WORK IN JOURNALISM AND ARTSMedal for Meritorious Service Given to Canton Daily  
News—"Early Autumn" Outstanding American  
Novel—"Fiddler's Farewell" Best Verse

NEW YORK (AP)—Pulitzer prizes awarded for outstanding work in the fields of journalism and the arts by the advisory board of the School of Journalism of Columbia University, announced by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president, follow:

A \$500 gold medal "for the most distinguished and meritorious public service rendered by any American newspaper during the year" to the Canton (O.) Daily News, "for its brave, patriotic and effective fight for the purification of municipal politics and for the ending of a vicious state of affairs brought about by collusion between city authorities and the criminal element, a fight which had a tragic result in the assassination of the editor of the paper, Don R. Mellet."

To Nelson Harding of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Daily Eagle, \$500, for his cartoon, "Toppling the Idol," published Sept. 19, 1926, as "the best cartoon published in any American newspaper during the year."

To Louis Bromfield, \$1000 for his "Early Autumn" as "the American novel published during the year which shall best present the whole atmosphere of American life, and the highest standard of American manners and manhood."

Original American Play  
To Paul Green, author of "In Abraham's Bosom," \$1000 "for the original American play, performed in New York which shall best represent the standard of good morals, good taste, and good manners."

To Samuel Flagg Bemis, \$2000, for his "Pinckney's Treaty," a study of America's advantage from Europe's distress 1783-1800, as "the best book of the year upon the history of the United States."

To Emory Holloway, \$1000, for his

columns form a colonnade on either side of the room. The decorations are in two shades of old ivory and gold. Daylight reaches the room through a spacious skylight and windows of amber art glass.

One of the most attractive features of the auditorium is the rostrum. It occupies a partially inclosed platform the entire width of the room. The floor of the platform is carpeted to match the main floor, and the decorations of the rostrum and the platform walls harmonize with the rest of the room. The furnishings of the platform are attractively carried out in mahogany.

Above the foyer is the Sunday school room. The seating capacity is enlarged by a balcony. In the rear of the church are rooms for the readers, organist and soloist; directors' and trustees' rooms and rooms for the literature distribution committee. All are attractively furnished and decorated.

Services of this church are held each Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and Sunday night at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. The building was designed by Capt. Brinton B. Davis.

DR. LEWIS HEADS ODGEN  
BOWLING GREEN, Ky. (Special Correspondence)—Dr. Alvin F. Lewis has been elected president of Odgen College here to succeed Robert Allen Burton, whose term expires at the end of the present semester. Dr. Lewis, a former president of the college, has been filling the chair of languages during the past several years. He is a graduate of Odgen and of Princeton University, and has done post-graduate work at Johns Hopkins and the Universities of Leipzig and Berlin.

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FRANCE'S PEACE  
MOVE INDORSEDAcceptance of Briand Plan  
by United States Urged  
at New York Meeting

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, May 3.—A resolution urging the United States to accept the invitation of Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister of France, to enter into an agreement "to submit to peaceful settlement any controversy of any character" between the United States and the Republic, was adopted at a meeting of the League of Nations Nonpartisan Association just held here.

M. Briand's offer was described by Prof. James T. Shotwell, trustee and director of the division of economics and history of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and member of the faculty of Columbia University, as having for its object the outlawing of war.

**Aim to Outlaw War**  
The resolution follows: "In view of the public offer of the Foreign Minister of France on April 6 to subscribe publicly with the United States to any mutual agreement tending to outlaw war as between these two countries, and 'In view of the fact that such a treaty would serve to extend in a practical way the work begun at Locarno, and 'In view of the further fact that such a treaty would be in conformity with and help carry out the objectives of the League of Nations, 'Now, therefore, be it resolved, by the members of the Greater New York Branch of the League of Nations Nonpartisan Association . . . that we respectfully urge the President, the Secretary of State, and the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, on behalf of our Government, to take the necessary steps to accept and follow up the very notable offer made by the French Foreign Minister whereby the Republic of France and our country shall agree to submit to peaceful settlement any controversy of any character which may arise between them."

**Settlement of Disputes**  
Professor Shotwell, who was the principal speaker, declared that "France definitely places upon the people of this country the responsibility for a decision as to America's alignment in the great issues of peace and war."

"France," he said, "sets its offer in the simple terms which provide the solution of the German-Polish negotiations: America and France will in no case resort to war for the furtherance of policy or the solution of controversy. This is all the war there is except that of defense."

In view of the fact that M. Briand's invitation was not in the form of an official communication to the State Department, but was addressed to the American public through the As-

sociated Press on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the entrance of the United States into the World War, Professor Shotwell urged that the public express its views regarding the invitation.

"All the American public can do," he added, "is to indicate through the press and the utterances of private citizens their earnest desire for appropriate action upon the part of our Government."

At the annual election the following officers were named: Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman; Frederic R. Coudert, Edwin L. Garvin, Mrs. Edgerton Parsons and Bernard S. Deutsch, vice-chairmen; Mrs. James E. Neal, secretary; Alfred W. Richards, treasurer; Mrs. Frank D. Tuttle, chairman of the executive board, and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, chairman of the political committee.

NEW YORK—The parent's responsibility for the child, rather than the child's duty toward the parent will be the subject of study for the United Parents' Association of New York, which has just re-elected Robert E. Simon, president with Raymond F. Ingersoll, Mrs. Samuel Lewish and Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, vice-presidents at large.

Enrollment of men as well as women in the organization, study of legislation affecting the homes and the schools, sending out speakers on child problems, promotion of after-school athletic centers, publication of parents' reading lists and installation of parents' libraries in schools are on the program of activities.

Mr. Simon declared that the organization has become a "recognized power in New York City today," and that school officials "have been won over by the association."

Mrs. Seymour Barnard reported on the general education program, Mrs. William G. Weaver on the field work, Mrs. Robert Lynde Hart on publicity and a report by Dr. Frank Arthur Payne was read, reviewing the activities of the Council of One Hundred, which is to be increased during the coming year by the addition of a number of citizens interested in education.

Putting parenthood on an efficient basis by education and training for parents was advocated by Dr. Albert Shields of Teachers' College, Columbia University, who spoke at the annual dinner which brought the convention to a close.

Independent associations, but close co-operation between parents and teachers, were recommended by Dr. Shields, who said: "A school may not properly criticize the homes of pupils nor the parents, nor less would it be an impertinence for a parents' association to intrude in the field of technical educational direction. In the long run it is always a wasteful waste of effort for the layman to interfere in the operation of any activity for which he has neither training nor experience."

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# SCHOOL LIBRARY NEEDS OUTLINED

## Junior and Senior High Principals Open Conference at Framingham

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., May 3 (Special).—Miss Martha C. Pritchard, director of the Library School of the New York State College for Teachers at Albany, addressed principals of junior and senior high schools in Massachusetts and deans of women meeting in annual conference at the Framingham Normal School today on the importance of the school library.

Under the direction of Frank P. Morse, supervisor of secondary instruction in the State, the high school library has been made a subject of special study and development for the last three years. During this time their effectiveness and number have been greatly increased.

From a mere collection of books, selected more or less haphazard, to be found in a few schools at the beginning of Mr. Morse's work, most high schools now have carefully selected libraries adapted to the needs of the pupils and directed either by a trained librarian or a teacher who works under the supervision of trained librarians.

"A live library," Miss Pritchard said, "must really contribute to the school by providing real help as needed by any class. This must include library instruction, book selection and opportunity for discovering the joy of browsing among book favorites and of tackling research problems. The dynamic power to bring this library to life is the faculty member who is known as the librarian. Not only must she have a college degree and teaching experience, but library training is a necessity. To touch into life the situations and potential materials afforded by a library in a school is her joyous task."

"A modern school library is definitely planned as part of a modern building," Miss Pritchard added. Its equipment is standardized for its need; its use is definitely accepted as part of the pupils' daily program; its purpose is to foster work and play, such work and play as are associated with books or library materials.

"A vitalized school library depends for its support on the sympathetic and forceful backing of the administration, a sympathy and backing based on an understanding of the possibilities of the library's contribution to the school," she said. "The support of the faculty is vital to proper book selection; to adequate timely service from the library, and to the actual use of the library by the pupils. The student body must support fair play and co-operate in the control and use of the library by its own members. It may add greatly to the library's effectiveness to the whole school by including the library as one of the depositories for its parting gifts."

The program called also for an address by Miss Laura S. Leavitt of the Ayer High School on "Making Latin Interesting," and a talk by Miss Vesta A. Richmond of Newton High School on plans and projects for the class in geometry.

Two dinners will take place this evening. One will be for principals of junior high schools, at which Arthur K. Reading, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, is to speak, and the other for all the principals of high schools, women attending the conference. Following it will be a meeting for discussion of high school organization. The conference will continue through tomorrow and Thursday morning.

# NEW AGRICULTURAL CHIEF TAKES OFFICE

## Rhode Island Commissioner Names Bureau Heads

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 3 (Special).—Harry R. Lewis, "dirt farmer," writer and former college professor, assumed the office of commissioner of agriculture for Rhode Island yesterday, heading a department to be reorganized under new law. His first official act was to name four bureau chiefs: Thomas E. Robinson, Western, animal husbandry; A. Edward Stene, Kingston, entomology and plant pest control; Melvin H. Brightman, Kingston, marketing; and Leo D. Andrews, West Greenwich, forestry.

Professor Stene is a member of the faculty of Rhode Island State College. Andrews was state forester and commissioner, being then the nominal head of a service which was never more than perfunctory, lacking the support of an organized bureau or funds. The marketing bureau, also, is an innovation to the State, with funds to carry on its work.

Lewis said he had selected the very best men possible. Now, with the selection of an advisory council of 11, representing agricultural, dairying and orcharding organizations, he is practicing the work of the department will begin.

# WORCESTER BUS CASE HEARING POSTPONED

## Judge Henry K. Braley of the Supreme Court today continued until May 12 further action in regard to the petition of the Boston & Worcester Street Railway Company for leave to operate buses along its right of way as it sees fit. The matter came before the court on a continuance and Judge Braley asked what had been done to carry out the reorganization plan by which an effort is to be made to rehabilitate the property.

# MT. HOLYOKE CLUB TO MEET SATURDAY

The Mount Holyoke Club of Boston will hold the last meeting of the season next Saturday at the Win-

# Cambridge Unites to Preserve Traditions of Brattle Street

## Town and Gown Agree to Erect Outpost There to Trade's Advance—Stately Homes Linked With History to Retain Colonial Atmosphere

Brattle Street in Cambridge is to preserve, against commercial encroachment, the lustrous memories of literary and social tradition, cumulative since post-Revolutionary days.

The Cambridge City Council, aided by the Harvard Square Business Men's Association and residents of Brattle Street and its tributaries, have amicably arranged that the outpost of commercial advance, as indicated by sidewalk signs and such variety of business enterprise, must be kept from the street beyond the neighborhood of the Harvard Square. It may maintain not only its residential beauty but enduring, gracious indications of a heritage of older grace reaching back into several generations.

Edwin R. Sage, president of the Harvard Square Business Men's Association, said today that happily it had been the united opinion of business men and residents alike that Brattle Street should remain unmarred by the accoutrements of commercial enterprise. When Church Street was widened a space was left between its corner and Washington Court by the removal of an old house.

# Parker House Has 75-Year Record

## Combined With Young's, 135 Years of Service Will Have Modern Setting

When the new 800-room Parker House is formally opened on May 12, 210 years of hotel service and hotel tradition will be given a modern setting.

On the night of May 11 Young's Hotel, which has literally contributed 135 years of hotel history to the fame of Boston and New England, will be closed, and the employees will be transferred to the new Parker House, to take up their work the next morning where they left off the night before. The J. R. Whipple Corporation, which will manage the new Parker House, also opened Young's Hotel, the interior furnishings of which will be auctioned May 12. The Old Parker House, which is now to be supplanted by the new structure, has been serving Boston for 75 years.

Claude M. Hart, president of the Whipple Corporation, will be in charge of the Parker House. He will be assisted by J. B. Libby, who managed the old Parker House, W. W. Pollansky and Josiah L. Walker, managers at Young's.

# HADLEY BOY BEST JUDGE OF POULTRY

## High School Students Compete in M. A. C. Events

AMHERST, Mass., May 3 (Special).—Individual poultry judging at the high school day at the Massachusetts Agricultural College was won by Lewis West of Hopkins Academy, Hadley, a silver cup being the prize. Thomas Tobey, Falmouth, Cape Cod, won a gold medal as second prize, and Albert Jenks, Agawam, a silver medal for third.

Robert Kellogg, LeRoy Fournier, and Albert Jenks, Agawam, won the silver cup for team judging in the poultry contest. John Bak, James Coffey, and Lewis West, Hopkins Academy team, were second; Anthony Roulli, Lawrence Bigelow, and William Hazel, Harvard High School team, taking third.

High team in fruit judging was from Easthampton, composed of Peter Pasonnick, Thomas Gould, and Harold Shute, Oliver Brooks, George Ritter and Donald Townsend; Smith Agricultural School placed second; the Worcester North High School team of Ernest Hall, Russell Holmsted and Charles Holm, taking third. Individual fruit judging was won in order by Frederick Taylor, Gorton High; Joseph Newman, Smith Academy; and Elmer Bridgford, Westford Academy.

New features of the High School Day were the short-story and essay contest for high school students. Prizes of \$25 and \$15 were donated for the winners in each group. Edward Linnehan, Boston College High, and Ruth Christie, Jamaica Plain High, won the essay contest. Harold Power, Lynn English High, and Elsie Blizard Lowell, won the short-story prizes.

# SPRINGFIELD OPENS ITS MUSIC FESTIVAL

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 3 (Special).—The Municipal Auditorium was crowded last night for the opening of the city's twenty-fifth annual music festival. John J. Bishop, conductor, with the festival chorus of 350 voices, the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra and four soloists, contributed to the presentation of Verdi's "Manzoni Requiem."

The soloists were Leon Rothier, veteran Metropolitan Opera bass; Kathryn Meisle, contralto of the Chicago Opera; Arthur Hackett-Granville, tenor, and Florence Austral of the German opera. A rehearsal in the afternoon offered opportunity for the audience to attend the evening function to hear the work of the artists.

# KING'S CHAPEL PASTOR GOING TO DARTMOUTH

HANOVER, N. H., May 3 (P).—Dr. Harold E. B. Speight, pastor of King's Chapel, Boston, will become a member of the Dartmouth College faculty as a teacher of philosophy next fall, he has announced here yesterday. Dr. Speight, a graduate of Aberdeen and of Exeter College, Oxford, is familiar with the Oxford tutorial system and will help institute a similar system here.

Dr. Speight has been an assistant professor of logic and metaphysics at the University of Aberdeen and a teaching fellow at Manchester College, Oxford. He will conduct courses in elementary philosophy at Dartmouth.

# RATE HEARING POSTPONED

The hearing on the petition of patrons of the Winchendon Electric Light & Power Company for a reduction in the maximum rate for electricity was postponed yesterday by the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities until July 6 at 11 a. m. Bentley W. Warren, counsel for the petitioners, asked that the hearing be deferred to give the town opportunity to hold a special meeting to consider the hiring of an expert engineer to study the light rate charges in that town.

# LIBRARY TRUSTEES ELECT

At the annual meeting of the trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston held today, the Rev. Arthur T. Connolly was elected president; Louis E. Kirstein, vice-president; and Miss Della Jean Deery, clerk for the ensuing year.

# Retaining the Cambridge the World Pictures in Retrospect



It is the Wide Road of Brattle Street, the Broad Lawns, Stately Trees, the Colonial Homes and Atmosphere, Instead of Commercialism, the Residents Wish to Foster.

associations with American history. Forty organizations have co-operated for representation on a committee which met last Sunday at the home of Prof. Joseph H. Beale of the Harvard Law School. It is taken for granted that the city government recognizes the imperative need for preserving an unusual background as it encourages reasonable civic expansion.

Mayor Quinn, A. Lawrence Lowell, Miss Anna Comstock of Radcliffe and others are earnestly studying the problem from the viewpoint of the interests in the city they represent. But Brattle Street, having safeguarded itself for the future, has led the way.

In an earlier day Cambridge was Brattle Street and its environs. So it is suitable that in this concerted action to preserve the distinguished characteristics of the city Brattle Street should make the first move.

of several large real estate projects involving millions of dollars. One of the outstanding projects is the new \$2,000,000 Eastland Hotel which adjoins the present Congress Square Hotel here. More than 700 guest rooms will be available upon the opening of the new addition. Present plans call for its opening before July 1.

Instead of the usual type furniture used by hotels, the apartment living rooms are furnished with Salem chests, highboys and spinet desks used in the Colonial period in the earlier American homes. Carrying out the same Colonial effect, Martha Washington and Windsor chairs are used with Colonial desks and bridge lamps.

The Danish Tea Room on the ground floor will be a feature distinct from any hotel in New England. This will be an actual reproduction of an old Danish inn, the tables, chairs and furnishings being brought direct from Denmark.

The lobby and ballroom on the ground floor are of the Spanish type of architecture, with Mexican in same style. The ballroom will seat 700, which gives assurance that Maine can now give service to large conventions or gatherings on a par with any of the large metropolitan hotels.

# AWARDS ANNOUNCED AT MOUNT HOLYOKE

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., May 3 (Special).—Fellowships and scholarship awards at Mount Holyoke for next year have been announced by Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of the college. Miss Katherine Burton '27 of Trumbull, Conn., will hold the Bardwell Memorial Fellowship. She plans to study English language and literature at Radcliffe next year.

Miss Ruth Fairman of Amherst '27 will receive the Frances M. Haven Fellowship for the study of Latin. She hopes to spend the next year at Bryn Mawr, studying Greek and Latin. Last year Miss Fairman won the Jessie Spalding prize for excellence in Latin.

Miss Frances Rice '27, Hewlett, N. Y., will hold the Patrick Memorial Scholarship for Social Betterment. She will go to England to study unemployment insurance at Toynebee Hall and at the London School of Economics.

Miss Elizabeth Spear '27 will hold the Elizabeth Love scholarship. She will study immigration problems in New York City.

Fellowships awarded to alumnae include the 1905 fellowship awarded to Elizabeth Hartman of the class of 1925, who will study botany and chemistry at University of Nebraska. Miss Eleanor Mason, A.B., Mount Holyoke College 1919, and M. A. of Wellesley, 1921, will receive the 1886 fellowship.

Miss Elizabeth Odell, A. B., 1924, M. A. 1925, Mount Holyoke, will hold the Edward Whitman Chapin scholarship, as well as a special fellowship given by the Alumnae Association for 1927-28. She will study religious education at Harvard Theological Seminary.

Miss Roberta Teale Swartz, 1925, who received her M. A. last year at Radcliffe, will study at Oxford next year. Miss Swartz has achieved general recognition as a gifted young American poet. She has won several prizes in intercollegiate and national poetry contests.

# BEAVERS AT WORK IN DEERFIELD VALLEY

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., May 3 (Special).—That the Deerfield River valley in southern Vermont is becoming a favorite home for beaver colonies, is indicated by fresh beaver workings which have been discovered near Somerset reservoir in the town of Somerset.

On a small stream running into the reservoir, several poplar trees averaging six inches in thickness have been felled by the beavers and the long chips removed were fresh and green. The beavers are believed to belong to the family released in the mountains east of Bennington in 1921.

# GUIDE BOARDS READY FOR STATE HIGHWAYS

New guide boards are being set up at road intersections throughout the State by the Massachusetts Department of Public Works supplementing the numbering of motor routes. At many highway crossings these guide boards will give the names of four towns or cities with the distance to each. The first name will be that first to be reached, the second and third will be those arrived at next in order and the last name will be that of the last important city on the highway within the State, until close to the state line, when the fourth name will be that of an important city in the adjoining State.

# OLD SEMINARY RAZED

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 3 (Special).—The old Gothic Seminary, razed as a school for girls in 1835 when such institutions were pioneers in this country, is being razed to make room for a new 10 room, modern high school building with gymnasium and little theater facilities.

# SCHOOLBOYS "RUN" CITY FOR AN HOUR

HOLYOKE, Mass., May 3 (Special).—Boys turned newspapermen today in this city, some of the high school publication's staff taking over important editorial positions on the city's newspaper as part of the observance of Boys' Week. Yesterday the young people took possession of City Hall, officials yielding to the coming generation for an hour. John Falvey was "Mayor." Later in the week the boys will occupy high official seats in the Police Department and in District Court.

# SPEECH PROBLEMS WIDELY DISCUSSED

The problem of speech was approached from various angles at the meeting sponsored by the Speech Readers' Guild at the Twentieth Century Club today. Dr. Roy H. Kilpatrick, president of the organization, presided.

The speakers included Dr. Gordon Berry of Worcester, president of the American Federation of Organizations of Hard of Hearing; Sanford East, Massachusetts Commissioner of Correction; Dr. Merle Champion of the Department of Public Health; and Robert W. Kelso, executive secretary of the Boston Council of Social Agencies.

# SPEAKERS' CLUB MEET

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 3 (Special).—David I. Walsh, United States Senator, talked on the filibuster system in the Senate and the legality of the Pennsylvania elections in his address before the Associated Speakers' Club of western Massachusetts in the Hotel Kimball last night. More than 400 members of the clubs, graduates of university extension courses in public speaking, attended. In their number were included four mayors, former students.

# MAINE PREPARES FOR THE SEASON

## Expected Influx of Tourists Stimulating Building All Over State

PORTLAND, Me., May 3 (Special).—Maine's increasing popularity as a vacation land is stimulating a great amount of new building, according to reports received at the State of Maine Publicity Bureau here. Though more than 1,000,000 visitors are estimated to have entered the State last year an increase in the number is expected in the season now beginning to open.

Not only are many new camps, cottages and hotel enlargements under way but also the development

# Collie Dog Adds to Dishmop Fund

## Mt. Holyoke Students Get Contributions From Distant Parts of Country

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., May 3 (Special).—Several contributions to the Dishmop fund have been received by the students of Mount Holyoke College, have come in from distant parts, apparently in response to the story of Dishmop recently published in the Monitor.

The man, writing from Pittsburgh, sends \$1 to the Dishmop fund from Penrod, his collie who he feels, "has many of the lovable characteristics of the to-be-immortalized Dishmop." He adds, "I read about this delightful puppy in The Christian Science Monitor."

Graduate of Princeton, 1913, sends a contribution, saying that "the dog always fascinated me, and I came to associate him very closely with visits to South Hadley, and I know I shall miss him in future visits."

Practically all the money contributed by the girls has been given in "Junior lunch money," which means a 5-cent piece plus a penny, 6 cents being the standard price for all the items for sale at Junior lunch. No girl would feel equal to facing Post Office corridors and its odors of hot steam and gingerbread, at multi-time in the morning, without at least one 5-cent piece and one penny in her pocket.

And many a nickel and a penny was spent on Dishmop, in the days when his busy and woolly little figure played host at Junior lunch.

# WINS Y. M. C. A. EMBLEM

Henry Atwood is the first man in the membership at the Huntington Avenue branch of the Y. M. C. A. to win a ruby emblem by bringing in 50 new members, and will receive a pin at a dinner early this month.

It took him less than a year to bring in his 50 new members, and he is also the first man in the Diamond Jubilee group of the "Y" to obtain a new member for every month in the year.

# WOMEN OF NEW ENGLAND RALLY TO STANDARD OF ENFORCEMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

ing order. Its chief must not be obliged to submit dismissals and appointments to superior officers, who may be by the enforcement of the prohibition law.

Warms Against Referendum

"Have nothing to do with bogus and futile referendums. They are decoys, diverting you from your main work, education and the election of dry officials. Secure a road-house law that shall give your State the right to approve, revoke, or refuse licenses of roadhouses. In this way, only, you protect your youth from the under-cover saloons and vice resorts."

"Don't fail to understand that the Supreme Court has declared that the Eighteenth Amendment is germane to the Constitution. We can have amendments like that call for social liberty as amendments that safeguard individual liberty."

"The other day I met a man whose duty it is to go constantly through our country, and he said that prohibition is getting on." Mrs. Tilton said in closing. "He says that we are more than holding our own. He it was who said that some day the new party or the cleansed party would bring about a speedy prohibition. Our task is to hasten its arrival."

Miss Cora Frances Stoddard, national director of temperance instruction, also a forum speaker, declared that "Education, total abstinence, law enforcement, and no other, is the road to the freedom that we seek for America from the burdens imposed by alcoholic liquor customs and traffic."

The Facts About Alcohol

"Careful education in the modern facts about alcohol and in modern social responsibility, with a high conviction of fair play to the welfare of our whole people, will help youth and even adults to see that total abstinence is the reasonable way of life under the new conditions of the twentieth century," she continued.

"Education and law must pull together for achieving power. Intelligent personal abstinence will bring intelligent and sympathetic observance of the law prohibiting the liquor traffic. This in turn will reduce to the minimum the problem of law enforcement. Continuing fatalities from alcoholism, though much fewer than before prohibition, emphasize the fact that a vital question is often involved in deliberately continuing or seeking the drink custom."

"Aside from extreme effects the youth are entitled to know the facts of modern science as to the effects

# RAILROAD MEN EXPAND BANKS

## Engineers Open Thirteenth in San Francisco—Help Homes Also

CLEVELAND (Special Correspondence).—Activity of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in financial fields has proven such a success that its chain of national banks now extends from coast to coast and from Minneapolis in the Northwest to Birmingham in the South.

Brotherhood officials have announced the opening in San Francisco of their thirteenth bank. Other cities in which its banks operate are Cleveland, Boston, New York, Tacoma, Minneapolis, Spokane, Wash., Hillyard, Wash., Philadelphia, Hammond, Ind., Birmingham, Seattle and Portland, Ore. All of the banks do a public business, as well as among the Brotherhood members.

The Engineers Bank building in Cleveland, completed two years ago is 20 stories in height. It was originated by Warren S. Stone, late president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and is in the Brotherhood of Engineers building, across from the new bank structure, which was the first building venture of the organization eight years ago.

While the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has been extending its field of finances, officials of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, as individuals, have been busy in their American Home Builders' project. This is being done under the direction of Dr. Walter P. McCabe, who organized the locomotive engineers' banking plan and who was at one time vice-chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank at Dallas, Tex. The Home Builders is an aid to the financing of homes for members of the trainmen's brotherhood and for the public also, but has no official connection with the brotherhood.

The American Home Builders has also established the Continental Bank in Cleveland to handle deposits of its organization. Other banks will be established in Cincinnati and Toledo soon, Dr. McCabe has announced. The Home Builders now operates in Cincinnati and Seattle. Operation of real estate subdivisions for its members is also contemplated soon by the Home Builders, Dr. McCabe said.

# BLIND CHILDREN GIVE ENTERTAINMENT

The Boston Committee for the Blind gave one of its annual socials yesterday at the Perkins Institute for the Blind, which was attended by the kindergarten and primary girls at the institute.

Over 50 children were present at the concert, which took place in the Glover Cottage. The children presented their part of the entertainment first and showed ability in dancing, singing, and reading. The kindergarten children gave a play.

Mrs. Robert Numburg was chairman of the program. Mrs. H. Freeman, retiring chairman, opened the exercises. Volunteers who presented the afternoon entertainment were Mrs. Lillian Burxum, accompanied by Miss Selma Pelonsky, rendering vocal selections. Mrs. Jack Baer contributed a group of readings and two students at the Boston Conservatory of Music, Miss Estelle Schaefer and Miss Fern Coldren, concluded the program with another group of songs.

# COSMOPOLITAN CLUBS BUILT ON GOLDEN RULE

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence).—In the presence of a distinguished gathering of civic and provincial authorities the Cosmopolitan Club, Winnipeg's newest service organization, received its charter from F. J. Hodgins of Kansas City, director-general of the International Federation of Cosmopolitan Clubs. The Winnipeg branch is the first to be established in Canada.

Mr. Hodgins said that the Cosmopolitan Club was founded on the Golden Rule, and its hope was to include in its membership representatives of people in every part of the world. Unity, service and action were its aims, and "Think" its watchword. T. J. Lowe was elected president of the Winnipeg Club. Among those present at the inaugural ceremonies were representatives of other service clubs, who welcomed the new organization.

# PARKING BAN FAVORED ON BUSY CITY STREETS

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (Special Correspondence).—Practical elimination of parking of motorcars on busy city streets was held to be a necessity by Leslie Sorenson, new traffic engineer for the City of Chicago, in address to the Central Safety Congress here. He said:

"Any person who can afford to own and drive a car can afford to pay a nominal parking fee. Parking on business streets is impossible. It is the first thing prohibited in a proper traffic survey. Cities must meet the parking problem. If private parking stations on near-by streets are not available, the city should buy places and operate them."

Abolition of the safety zone after "rush" hours or permitting drivers to pass between zones on car tracks was advocated.

## AMERICAN BUSINESS REPORTS INCREASE IN SELF-REGULATION

President of National Chamber Finds Industry and Trade Anticipating Need of Governmental Supervision—Dawes Plan's Future Considered

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, May 3—American business is learning to regulate itself and is anticipating government supervision by correcting possible grievances before they occur. This was the message John W. O'Leary, president, brought to the fifteenth annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

To the several thousand businessmen representing the 800,000 membership of country-wide trade boards and associated bodies filling the east hall of the national chamber, Mr. O'Leary forecast the expansion of the process of self-regulation to the time when American business would practically be in control of its own affairs.

Following his speech the delegates divided into sections discussing the problems of their own business. The future of the Dawes Plan, the place of the skyscraper in municipal development, the relation of wages and costs, insurance problems, and difficulties of agriculture, were taken up separately.

Meeting Community's Wishes  
"Since the beginning of the United States Chamber of Commerce," Mr. O'Leary said, "the increase in self-regulation of business has been going on almost unconsciously. How much better if this process had begun 25 years ago instead of now. Then we should be free to regulate our business in accordance with the government's interference in affairs that might be carried on as well or better today by private enterprise."

Drawing the moral that business must meet the will of the community if it is to enjoy self-government, he said industry has present policy of anticipating regulation.

"If we persist in this policy," he added, "I am confident that the regulations that will come in the future will be of minor importance."

The chamber's sympathy was extended to the areas affected by the Mississippi flood. He said amid applause, "the flood challenges America's skill in harnessing the Mississippi, so that this calamity will not occur again. To assist in meeting such a challenge the businessmen of America pledge their support."

Dawes Plan Flexible

That the Dawes plan was not intended to be a final, rigid settlement of post-war European affairs, but a flexible arrangement adapting itself to future developments, was emphasized by Joseph E. Sterrett of New York, former member of the transfer committee, speaking before the finance section of the chamber.

"Many, speaking in a doctrinaire manner, have indicated that the Dawes plan will break down. Other observers are no less certain that Germany can continue to pay and that full annuities can be successfully transferred. Both groups cannot be right and perhaps some misapprehension enters into the calculations of both. If the Dawes plan was a final, rigid thing like a mortgage, there might be more occasion for concern."

"The plan, however, is not an inflexible piece of mechanism fastened on the back of Germany by the government. The experts' committee recognized that the plan itself is not a final settlement."

Asks Restraint on Criticism

"Events are moving, the will to agree is growing, and it is not unreasonable to hope that it will not be long until the final and comprehensive agreement foreseen by the experts' committee will become a reality. The questions yet to be settled are delicate and of a nature easily provocative of quarrels, but the problems can be settled in a friendly way, if approached in the right attitude. The situation at present calls for patience and an effort to understand. In particular, there should be everywhere a restraint upon criticism."

The Dawes plan so far, he said, has brought renewed trade to Germany, revived savings deposits in that country at a higher than pre-war rate of accumulation, while stabilizing Europe on its political side.

The skyscraper in modern cities was put on trial at the civic development section of the chamber's conference. Maj. Henry Curran, counsel, New York City, took the attack.

Symposium on Skyscraper

"In New York," he said, "we are already so engulfed by these clumps of giant skyscrapers that it is past all comfort and decency for men and women to try and get about at all. Long ago we lost our light and air, hither and yon, in New York. The skyscraper is an old thief of those commodities. We are a city of shadows."

Other cities, he said, are following New York's bad example of setting up a jungle of skyscrapers. There is still time, he concluded, for other cities to enact zoning laws that will decentralize their workaday population by providing a low general level of buildings.

The skyscraper found an advocate in Harvey W. Corbett, New York architect, who said it rendered an economic service in concentrating population in a concentrated area and efficiency "never before possible in the history of man."

"From the twenty-eighth story of the Equitable Building to the tenth floor of the Bankers' Trust is a quick jump because the travel is mostly vertical. Flatten out the financial district to eight or ten stories and those offices might be 10 or 12 blocks apart, and the traffic on the surface would be just that much more congested."

Chicago Plans Far Ahead

In Chicago the Regional Planning Association, Robert Kiersey, its secretary, said, has forecast the expected population in all parts of the region as far ahead as 1950, and has brought together federal and community officials to perfect a highway and street plan, with provisions for parks to care for expected population.

At the manufacturing session, H. H. Rice, assistant to the president,

General Motors Company, reviewed the facts of America's unparalleled prosperity and concluded that high wages are a corollary of high production. High production comes first, he said, and prosperity, along with high wages, follow.

Haley Fliske, president, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, delivered the chief address at the general morning session, following Mr. O'Leary, stressing insurance as a form of investment.

## INSURANCE LAW HELD AID TO ROAD SAFETY

Mr. Goodwin Says Record for April Is Encouraging

Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, said today that he believes the new compulsory automobile liability insurance law is making for greater safety on the Massachusetts highways. "While it is still too early to make any prophecy as the result of experience up to date, I think the April record would indicate that we are going to have less serious accidents," he pointed out.

"For the month of April there were 2122 licenses and registrations suspended and revoked. This was almost twice as many as were taken away in April last year. Of those whose licenses were suspended or revoked in April 343 were for operating while under the influence of liquor and in April last year for the same offense 268 were taken away."

The total number of licenses and registrations suspended and revoked from December 1, the beginning of the statistical year, to May 1 was 7296, as compared with 4624 last year; and since December 1 there have been 1344 licenses suspended or revoked for operating while under the influence of liquor, as compared with 1217 last year.

## MR. KOUSSEVITZKY SAILS FOR EUROPE

Tito Schipa, Tenor, Also on Same Boat

Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and Mrs. Koussevitzky will sail for Europe tomorrow aboard the Cunard Line steamer Mauretania, leaving New York for Cobh and Cherbourg. It was announced today by the local office of the line. Also on board will be Tito Schipa, tenor, of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

It was also reported that the Cunard Scythia would arrive at East Boston Sunday to embark 50 first-class, 55 second-class and 204 third-class passengers. The vessel has in addition to this number 51 first-class, 55 second-class and 204 third-class passengers to be embarked at New York.

On Friday afternoon the Hamburg-America Line steamer Cleveland will call at Commonwealth Pier to embark passengers en route from New York to Cobh, Cherbourg and Hamburg. Passengers sailing on the Cleveland include Prof. Lyman C. Newell of Boston University and Mrs. Newell, who are planning to have an extended vacation in Europe. Wilhelm Benick, local secretary of the German Consulate and Mrs. Benick will also sail on the liner.

## THEATERS

B. F. Keith's

Two popular song writers, Neville Flesson, whose singing partner is Isobel Mohr, and Bert Grant, whose songs are sung by Lillian Daley, appear at B. F. Keith's this week. Their songs are well received. Lew Seymour and Jessie Howard appear in an "All Over Town Revue," which has been a good dancing number. John Olin, turn of state into a veritable Swiss watch and clock display room with his tricks, seen before, but now in new dress. Billy Reed and Lew Duthers dance, eccentric fashion; Fred Jarvis, Harrison & Co. feature "Sonny" as a promising boy dancer; Olivette Haynes and Fred E. Beck are rough and ready in jest and gesture, while Valentine Vox and Miss Emily Walters are clever ventriloquists.

## Boston Stage Notes

This is the final week of the Copley Theater resident company's performances of "The Ghost Train," under the direction of E. E. Clive. Next Monday the company will appear in "Number 17," another mystery play, which they did early this season.

Charles Dillingham's musical comedy production, "Cris-Cross," with Fred Stone starring and his daughter Dorothy assisting, continues for several weeks at the Colonial Theater. "Pickwick," in its dramatic version, with John Cumberland in the title role, is in its third week at the Majestic Theater. This comedy is proving of uncommon interest, so faithfully does it transfer the Dickens characters to the stage.

Winthrop Ames' Gilbert and Sullivan opera company continues at the Plymouth Theater, appearing alternately in "The Pirates of Penzance" and "Iolanthe."

This is the final week of "The Vagabond King," musical version of "If I Were King," with a score by Friml, at the Shubert Theater.

"Yes, Yes, Yvette," with Herbert Corthell, Donald Brian and Jeanette MacDonald, is in the fourth week of its run at the Wilbur Theater.

"The Butler and the Egg Man," farce comedy of theatrical managers' financial operations, is this week's stock company offering at the St. James Theater.

## OIL PRODUCTION HIGHER

Oil & Gas Journal estimates domestic crude oil production in the week ended April 29 at 2,485,377 barrels daily, an increase of 22,248 daily over the increase week. Light oil was 1,717 barrels daily, an increase of 25,544.

## Stucco Adapted to Interior Decoration



Living Room of a Modern Newton Residence Where Charm Is Lent by the Simplicity of Plain Stucco Walls.

## NEW IMPETUS GIVEN BOSTON FLOOD FUND

Doubling of Quota Stirrs City to Fresh Action

Further impetus was given the activities of the Boston Chapter of the American Red Cross with the announcement today that Boston's quota of the Mississippi River Flood Relief Fund had been doubled to \$300,000, as a result of an increase to \$10,000,000 of the national fund.

Announcements from many organizations of plans to raise funds through special entertainments, were reported by local Red Cross officials. Performances of "Pickwick" at the Majestic Theater will be given tonight and tomorrow for the benefit of the Mississippi River flood victims. The first of the three benefit programs was presented last evening before a large audience. All the box-office receipts outside of actual expenses will be added to the fund. No contributions outside of the fund are to be accepted for the benefit of the flood victims.

Local theatrical stars will appear at special performances to be presented at the Metropolitan Theater and the Loew's State Theater at midnight on Friday for the Flood Fund.

## CHICAGO MOTOR CLUB REOPENS ITS CAMPAIGN AGAINST SPEED TRAPS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — During spring and summer months the campaign which the Chicago Motor Club last year conducted against speed traps in northern Illinois and northern Indiana will be reopened with vigor, it was stated by Charles M. Hayes, president.

"The campaign this year will be stronger and more effective because it is backed by a United States Supreme Court decision of last month which held that any trial in which a judicial or quasi-judicial officer has a financial interest, violates the Constitution of the United States," he declared. "This decision makes it plain that constables, village officers, and justices of the peace who receive fees for the arrest and conviction of motorists are violating the constitutional guarantees of impartial trials."

"The campaign which was ended last fall with the indictment of nine village magistrates and police officers in Cook County and Lake County, and which was organized in 43 counties, has served to reduce the number of false arrests and illegal fines assessed on the open road near Chicago."

"Several hundred new complaints have been received from points in the Chicago zone, however, and these are being investigated."

## EDUCATIONAL SESSION SEEN STEP FOR PEACE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (Special Correspondence)—The third general meeting and second biennial session of the World Federation of Education Associations at Toronto, Can., Aug. 7 to 12, will be a distinct and definite step toward international peace. W. F. Webster, superintendent of schools here, holds.

Objects of this federation are to obtain international co-operation in educational enterprises, to foster dissemination of information concerning progress of education in all its forms among nations and peoples, to cultivate international goodwill and to promote interests of peace throughout the world.

The important relationship of education to international amity will be stressed at the meeting, says Mr. Webster, who will go as a delegate from Minneapolis. Most important of all, Mr. Webster believes, will be the discussion on the need of historical knowledge for peace, which will teach peace rather than hatred.

MANITOBA MUSICAL FESTIVAL  
WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—Manitoba's annual musical festival gives promise of surpassing all its previous records, in point of excellence and in the number of participants. There have been about 700 entries for this year's meeting, and there has been a notable increase in the number of participants from outside of the city. The adjudicators at the festival this season will be Dr. J. Frederick Statton of Sheffield, Thomas Dunhill of Guildford, and Edgar L. Balston of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. These men are three of the most prominent musicians in England, and the fact that they have consented to come to the festival is a strong indication of its growing importance.

## Use of Materials Illustrated at Better Homes Week Exhibit

Motion Pictures Show Methods of Applying Stucco to Gain Varied and Colorful Decorative Effects, Adapting Plastic Element to Many Purposes

How original beauty and charm in the construction and designing of residences may be obtained by the use of Portland cement stucco was shown today in an illustrated lecture at the Cambridge Better Homes Week exhibit at the Y. W. C. A. Building, given under the auspices of the Portland Cement Association.

With the aid of motion pictures, a wide variety of methods were illustrated by which color and design may be obtained by using the Portland cement stucco, which serves as an artistic but practical background on which to evolve the decorative scheme.

In addition to the variety of colors obtainable in stucco, the use of this plastic material offers to the designer or craftsman a medium for obtaining distinctive textural effects.

## HAMPDEN ROAD'S LAST CHAPTER READ

Judge Lummas Signs Final Decree on Receiver's Report

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 3 (AP)—Judge Henry T. Lummas, in Superior Court, has signed a final decree that the report of Receiver William E. Gilbert of this city, for the Hampden Railroad Company, be approved and filed, and that the receivership be closed. The final decree was handed down in an action handed down March 16, 1921, by the Hampden National Bank of Westfield against the railroad for money alleged due.

The report of Receiver Gilbert showed that he has complied with the order of the court in the matter of distribution of the assets of the defendant company, and that nothing remains for the receiver to do.

The right of way of the railroad in Springfield, Chicopee, Palmer and Belchertown was sold to the Montague Company of Turners Falls for \$35,000, and all structures except fences about right of way were sold to the Roxbury Iron & Metal Company of Boston for \$30,748.

## CHICAGO TERMINAL PLANS GO FORWARD

Progress Being Made on Railroad Projects

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO — Aggregating several hundred millions of dollars in land values and cost of construction, important projects to build new railroad stations and increase terminal facilities here are going forward rapidly after several years of discussion and planning. Edward J. Noonan, Chicago consulting engineer, has been retained by the city council.

For the new union station to be built by railroad, the Dearborn and Grand Central stations, no definite decision has been made concerning location or cost but estimates for plans already made vary from \$140,000,000 to \$180,000,000.

In connection with this terminal plan, the Chicago River is being straightened. The Illinois Central System project will cost at least \$100,000,000, engineers figure.

NEW ZEALAND LOAN  
By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax  
LONDON, May 3—The Bank of England announces its authorization to receive applications for £900,000 New Zealand Government 5 per cent inscribed stock payable at par on Jan. 1, 1946, the date of maturity. The price of the issue is £99 10s. per cent with interest due in January and July. The stock is not subject to any taxes, duties or levies by New Zealand.

OBSERVE "CUREW" DATE  
SAN DIEGO, Calif. (Staff Correspondence)—The sixtieth anniversary of the poem, "Curfew Must Not Ring Tonight," was celebrated here recently with a radio program in which Mrs. Rose Hartwick Thorpe, its author, recited the poem, which for several generations has been read in schools throughout the country.

## MUSIC FESTIVAL NOW BIG EVENT IN KANSAS

Growth in 13 Years Noted—Famous Artists on List

PITTSBURG, Kan. (Special Correspondence)—Pittsburg folk are busy preparing for the annual music festival to be held here April 25 to 30 and which has grown to five days and nights of entertainment from two nights 13 years ago, when the rendition of Handel's "Messiah" by the Kansas State Teachers' College was inaugurated. It has developed into an interstate event, hailed by residents of Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Arkansas alike.

Noted artists who will take part this year include: Tito Schipa, tenor; Francis MacMillen, violinist; Arthur Middleton, bass-baritone; Nita Taylor, dramatic soprano; Mrs. Raymond M. Haydens, contralto; and Forrest Lamont, tenor. The chorus is composed of voices mostly from Pittsburg and surrounding towns. A large number have been in the chorus for 13 years.

The inter-state high school contest has grown to be one of the largest of its kind in the United States. Among the judges are: Sir Carl Busch, Earl Rosenberg, Hollis Dann and Arthur E. Uhe.

## LACK OF ART KNOWLEDGE HELD INTELLECTUAL POVERTY

(Continued from Page 1)

A Jolly Good Fellow," was an example of music in the fine arts because originally it was written in the thirteenth century as a lament of some kind and that, because it was intrinsically good music, it had lasted. So that he who whistled "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" nowadays was carrying on something that had lived in the fine arts for all the centuries between.

Dean Edgell thought the term "fine arts" confusing and before discussing it he cited points of view the student might take in approaching the subject. The first view was that taken by the small number who are to become creative artists. The second was the appreciative. Any man or woman, he said, was bound to appreciate some phase of the fine arts whether it be music, architecture, sculpture or painting.

Then there was the historical viewpoint from which the fine arts could be studied as historical records and as necessary phenomena for the understanding of the history and development of civilization. He thought this view might be subdivided into that which is interested primarily in the history of art and that which regarded art as part of political, economic and intellectual history.

Finally, he said the three points of view should not be entirely subdivided. The student of the history of art learns appreciation; the student of creative art inevitably acquires some historical knowledge and of course appreciation.

In discussing the purpose of art employed in all things and not merely regarded as for the glorification of God.

Dean Edgell said, therefore, that he considered the purpose of art to serve, to charm and to please, to make life graceful, as the exercise of courtesy made human conduct graceful, and that the business of the modern teacher was to interpret. He thought all monuments to the periods indicated in the fine arts should be left to speak for themselves and that by allowing them to do this and concentrating upon suggestions for interpretation, the teacher could teach history and appreciation, at the same time stimulating the creative impulse if it existed in the student.

He thought the teacher must prepare himself for this task by becoming confident that no great period has lacked its own great art and that his point of view should be sufficiently flexible so that his point of view might be shifted with the era and the subject. He stipulated that the teacher must always carefully avoid hypocrisy and the biased tendency to glorify one period and to abuse another.

Dean Edgell emphasized that inasmuch as the function of art was to serve anyone who called her in and that art was what paid the ugliness of certain manifestations of modern greed for progress. In the end the speaker laid down no arbitrary rulings for the study of the fine arts, erected no barriers of caste or sex, right or wrong, informed or ignorant in his selection.

"You might consider," he said, a series of buildings from periods illustrated by the Pantheon at Rome down to the contemporary Saarinen competition drawing for the Chicago Tribune building to see how each has been regarded as a product of its period and a great work of art with fundamental excellences at the same time.

"You could investigate" great paintings of Western civilization, Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper" and the "Mona Lisa" and purposely turning from these to a mundane work like Manet's "Bon Bock," again reiterating the points of view necessary for the appreciation of these great works. In so doing, he said, would be found many hints of the many-faceted aspects of the fine arts and confirmation of the fact that there is no man of any race, civilization or era who cannot be touched by them.

At the end of the lecture it was to be noted that Dean Edgell had concluded as tolerantly as he began, had swung no bludgeon, had left the whole problem upon a plane whereat its ultimate return would be upon the basis of having found in the fine arts "something to serve, to charm and to be pleasant" as a factor in the intellectual life of the individual.

From the drum of students' feet upon the floor as the lights flared up on the screen upon which Dean Edgell had shown slides of numerous famous masterpieces and the wave upon wave of applause it was to be assumed that the Institute of Art, which will play and sing and glow in prospect under an auspicious beginning.

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## Six Busts Ready for Unveiling in Hall of Fame at New York

Impressive Ceremonies Will Accompany Filling of Additional Places in University's Shrine

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Six more places in the Hall of Fame, on the campus of New York University, will be filled on Thursday when Dr. Robert Woodward Johnson, director, will preside at the unveiling of the busts of six distinguished persons whose names have been enrolled in the records of the institution for some time.

The army and navy will participate in the ceremonies. Letters will be read from President Coolidge, from Paul Claudel, French Ambassador to the United States; Alejandro Padilla y Bell, Spanish Ambassador; Chauncey M. Depew, former United States Senator from New York, and Royal Cortissoz, of the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

The speakers will be Dr. Frank M. Chapman of the American Museum of Natural History; the Rev. Francis G. Peabody of Harvard University, and Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske.

United States Navy, retired. Dr. Johnson will make the address on behalf of the chancellor, council and senate of New York University.

List of the Busts  
The busts to be unveiled will be: John James Audubon, naturalist, sculptured by A. Stirling Calder, donated by the American Geographic Society, the Museum of the American Indian, the Numismatic Society and the American Academy of Arts and Letters. It will be presented by Dr. George Bird Grinnell, of the Hispanic Society, and unveiled by Ernest F. Tyler, great-grandson of Audubon.

William Ellery Channing, preacher and theologian, sculptured by Herbert Adams, donated by the American Unitarian Association and presented by the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, president of the association. It will be unveiled by Mrs. William Rotch Wister, a granddaughter of Channing.

Admiral David Glasgow Farragut, sculptured by Charles Grafty, donated by members of the Naval Order of the United States and other citizens, and presented by Col. Robert M. Thompson, honorary president of the Navy League. It will be unveiled by Capt. Farragut F. Hall, great-nephew of Admiral Farragut.

Benjamin Franklin, sculptured by Robert I. Aitken, donated by the Pennsylvania Society of New York and presented by Col. Robert M. Thompson, honorary president of the Navy League. It will be unveiled by Gen. Hugh L. Scott, formerly chief of staff of the United States Army and a great-great-grandson of Franklin.

Washington Irving, historian and essayist, sculptured by Edward McCartan, donated by the Hispanic Society of America, and presented by John Bassett Moore, vice-president of the society and judge of the Permanent Court of International Relations. It will be unveiled by Alexander Duse Iring, great-great-nephew of Washington Irving.

Mary Lyon, pioneer in the education of women and founder of Mount Holyoke College, sculptured by Laura Gardin Fraser, donated by the Alumnae Association of Mount Holyoke College and presented by Mrs. Walter E. Schuch, president of the association. It will be unveiled by Miss Lucy Street, chairman of Mount Holyoke College Community. This is the only one of this group of presentations in which the unveiling will not be by a descendant. In this case no relative could be found.

Salute to Be Fired  
In the unveiling of the Farragut bust much will be said of the presence of the United States fleet now in the Hudson River. The commanding officer, Admiral Charles F. Hughes, will attend the ceremonies accompanied by about 50 of his officers and men, and an admiral's salute of 17 guns will be fired by the reserve officers training camp unit of New York University. A detail of 25 men from the U. S. S. Farragut will attend the ceremony. There will be no salutes fired from the ships in the harbor, following the naval policy which omits this except on official and formal occasions or where international practice requires it.

The Gloria Trumpeters, four women in classic dress, will play for the procession, and other music will be furnished by the New York Symphony Society. A chorus from the Oratorio Society will sing music composed for the occasion by Dr. George W. Chadwick to the hymn of the Hall of Fame, "Fathers of the Free," words of which were written by Dr. E. E. Brown, Chancellor of New York University. An anthem by Dr. Albert Stoessel, professor of music of New York University, also written especially for the occasion, beginning, "Let us now praise the famous men," will be sung by the chorus.

The exercises will be held in a pavilion adjacent to the Hall of Fame, in which arrangements have been made to accommodate 500 persons, although there is ample room on the campus for hundreds of others. Amplifiers have been installed to carry the speakers' voices through the pavilion and to the campus audience.

Candidates to the Hall of Fame are chosen every five years by a committee of electors composed of prominent Americans. Only candidates who passed on prior to 1902 are now eligible for election.

COUNTY PARK PLAN  
WINS IN MISSOURI  
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. (Special Correspondence)—The rural resident as well as the city dweller is to have ready access to parks in Missouri, according to the terms of a bill enacted by the Legislature and soon to become law. The new legislation is designed to establish a system of small county parks throughout Missouri. Its principal feature is permission to counties to levy a moderate tax each year for purchase of tracts which, either because of their accessibility to highways, their historic interest or some other feature, are suitable for parks.

The new law is modeled on legislation enacted several years ago to apply only to Jackson County (Kansas City). This county has made a good beginning in acquiring rural parks; and the feasibility of the plan suggested its application to the entire State. Only a few years ago Missouri had no parks in its establishment of state parks. To date, 13 tracts—some of several thousand acres—have been set aside. Most of these are in the Ozark region of eastern Missouri.

DRY FOUNDERS PLAN REUNION  
WESTERVILLE, O., May 3 (AP)—Five of the 12 men who were present at a meeting at Oberlin College in 1893, which resulted in the founding of the Anti-Saloon League of America, will hold a reunion at Oberlin, O., May 24, the thirty-fourth anniversary of the original meeting. The reunion was called by Dr. Howard H. Russell, associate general superintendent of the league.

At the end of the lecture it was to be noted that Dean Edgell had concluded as tolerantly as he began, had swung no bludgeon, had left the whole problem upon a plane whereat its ultimate return would be upon the basis of having found in the fine arts "something to serve, to charm and to be pleasant" as a factor in the intellectual life of the individual.

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1300TH ANNIVERSARY TO BE HELD  
OF MAGNIFICENT YORK MINSTERStructure Styled One of the Architectural Glories of the  
World—Stood in Present Form for Over 500 Years

**YORK, Eng. (Special Correspondence)**—The life of man is like a sparrow, flying through a hall; we know not whence it came nor whither it goeth. If this new teaching can tell us anything of these things, we should do well to accept it. The words were spoken 1300 years ago by an old Saxon minstrel to Edwin, King of Northumbria, and the "new teaching" was the teaching of Christ Jesus. There were pagan altars in England in those days, temples to Woden and Thor; but Christianity had come to Kent with Bishop Gregory's envoy, Augustine, and it came to the northern kingdom 20 years later when Edwin married Ethelburga, daughter of Ethelbert, Christian king of Kent.

On Easter Day, 627, Edwin was baptized into the new faith, and on the spot where the ceremony was performed now stands one of the architectural glories of the world—York Minster. The thirteenth century anniversary is to be recognized by a series of special services beginning on June 28 and continuing till July 6, and it is expected that the celebrations will attract visitors from many quarters of the globe.

**Building of Tree-Trunks.**—Around the well-where the baptism took place (now dried up but still to be seen in the crypt of the present Minster), Edwin of Northumbria began the construction of a church, made from the split trunks of trees. Here services were held, later he began to build a stone church, and Oswald, his successor, finished it. In the crypt may still be seen two or three examples of the herring-bone style of these Saxon foundations.

There now comes a gap in our exact knowledge extending over 400 years, though it is generally accepted that Edwin's church was destroyed by fire and rebuilt during that time. Then came the Norman William, and in his conquest ruin again came to the church on this site. Out of that ruin really arose the Minster as we know it now.

**Rebuilding Commenced.**—Thomas of Bayeux was appointed Archbishop of York, and he began to build to replace the devastation of

the Conquest, greasing the nave, transepts and choir; and he set the whole scale of the Minster's mighty proportions by the size of the open square under his central tower. Of the actual stones he caused to be set up only the piers that supported the lower staves, and they are invisible, encased within the pillars that support the present lantern tower. But the great square those four piers made set the scale for everything that has followed.

The Minster has stood in its completed form for over 500 years; nearly three centuries less than it took to build it. The beginnings are reckoned from 627, when Edwin's baptism was celebrated on the spot. For the stranger the best way to see York Minster is to approach from the west. The west front, with its twin towers and magnificent facade, has been called "more architecturally perfect as a composition and in its details than that of any English cathedral." A little in the background is the great square lantern tower. Even though in picture form the cathedral may be familiar, this first sight is unforgettable.

Go inside by the south door and look across to the famous Five Sisters' window in the north transept, each light 50 feet high and 5 feet broad, and containing the greatest and the best preserved amount of early English glass in existence. The window was later been restored as a memorial to 1350 women of the Empire who fell in the European War, and their names are recorded on a screen nearby. Other windows in the Minster, many of them containing stained glass, of priceless value, have been "adopted" by various towns and corporations, who are responsible for their restoration and preservation.

**Great Freedom Allowed.**—One of York Minster's many charms to the visitor is the freedom he is granted. With the exception of certain parts, such as the Crypt and the Chapter House and Treasury, he can wander unimpeded where he will. This freedom, however, should not deter the stranger from seeking the attentions of a guide, for he may be assigned to the Crypt, for here, as already explained, the beginning of this mighty pile may best be understood, nor should a visit to the Chapter House be missed. It contains the miniature beauty of the nave, carved heads that surround the circular walls, as perfect today as when they were sculptured by a medieval craftsman.

The records of the Minster contain interesting records of the lives of these workers who lived in 1391. In 1391, John Burgh and his assistant, "John the Carpenter," while 30 years earlier, Philip, a carpenter, resided in the Minster's house, which was used for from 20 to 50, a half-year.

**Opening Proceedings.**—In the Treasury the visitor will be shown, among other things, a Bible and a pocket knife which have peculiar history. They were taken from a prisoner of war.

**TRAVEL.**—Travel tickets, any part of the world, are available. **UNUSUAL TOURS AND CRUISES.** **S. J. SHARP & SON.** 14 YONGE ST. TORONTO, CAN.

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## York Minster—Outstanding Specimen of Architectural Beauty



The Original of the Building, of which the Present Edifice is the Successor, Was Burned by the Followers of Christianity When the Early Britons Were Worshipping Woden and Thor. It Was Devastated at the Time of the Norman Conquest and Rebuilt. The Above Photo Shows the West Front.

from a demented man, John Marlin. In 1829 he hid after service in the choir, piled chairs and curtains together and started a fire which, before it was overcome, had completely destroyed the old choir stalls and many rare oak carvings. The present woodwork in the choir is a faithful copy of the old.

This year's celebration, which will begin on June 28 and include a Feast of the Holy Trinity, a Festival of the Holy Spirit, and a Festival of the Holy Trinity, will be a grand affair. The Bishop of York will be the special preacher. An epilogue to the festival on Thursday, July 21, a pilgrimage in boats made to Goodramsbury, the scene of the flight of Paulinus, will be a highlight. The Bishop of York will be the special preacher. An epilogue to the festival on Thursday, July 21, a pilgrimage in boats made to Goodramsbury, the scene of the flight of Paulinus, will be a highlight.

**GHENT OPPOSES PLANT RESTRICTIONS.** BRUSSELS (Special Correspondence)—At a recent meeting of the Senate, the Senators of Ghent expressed their opposition to the restriction of the importation of plants into the United States.

The records of the Minster contain interesting records of the lives of these workers who lived in 1391. In 1391, John Burgh and his assistant, "John the Carpenter," while 30 years earlier, Philip, a carpenter, resided in the Minster's house, which was used for from 20 to 50, a half-year.

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WAHABI REGIME IN HEJAZ  
MAY BE FACING TEST YEARDifferences With Egypt Likely to Be Resumed  
as Preparations for Annual Pilgrimage From  
Mecca Are Taken Up Again

**CAIRO (Special Correspondence)**—The Wahabi regime in Hejaz, which has been in power since the capture of Mecca last year, is facing a test year. The Wahabi government, which has been in power since the capture of Mecca last year, is facing a test year.

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WAHABI REGIME IN HEJAZ  
MAY BE FACING TEST YEARDifferences With Egypt Likely to Be Resumed  
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FAIRER PRESS  
ASKED IN SOFIA

Bill Would Protect Prominent Persons From Vituperative Attacks by Papers

**SOPIA (Special Correspondence)**—Dimo Kanasoff, a former Socialist and for a time Minister of Railroads in the cabinet of Alexander Zankoff, the leader of the conspiracy which overthrew Alexander Stambolisky and the Agrarians, has just introduced a bill in the Bulgarian National Assembly which, if it becomes a law, he hopes will act to protect persons of prominence from vituperative press attacks.

This bill comes at a moment when the whole question of the freedom of the press, is prominently before the public because of the attitude of the State toward two Sofia dailies. One is Novini, the "organ" of the ex-Communists which came out every evening in about 10,000 copies. One evening recently it was confiscated and the next morning the whole editorial staff was put in jail. The paper has not yet begun to appear again.

At the time this happened another daily, the Zora, Bulgaria's best morning paper, with a circulation of about 20,000 was running a series of sketches of leading national representatives. These characterizations were not always complimentary. As a result, although the Zora is an ultrabourgeois newspaper and a pretty staunch supporter of Mr. Lapcheff, its editor was called to the National Assembly by the first vice-president and "warned" not to go on with his sketches. In spite of these incidents it must be added that the Bulgarian press enjoys a very large degree of freedom.

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## Theatrical News of the World

## "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity"

By J. T. GREEN

LONDON, April 12.—Twenty years ago the English dramatic critics had no club or union to discuss their interests, to defend their cause. Nor did we ever meet convivially, except in the enclaves in the foyer. There were many personal friendships, but we were really a band of free lances following our calling in our own way, and when there were ructions between managers and their judges—not infrequently especially in the turbulent and revolutionary period of the Inebriated movement—the critic was generally the victim and, unless his paper were of supreme influence, rarely the winner of the bout.

Only once, in my recollection, did a critic successfully assert himself. That was when A. B. Walkley of the Times was refused admission by Mr. Arthur Boucher to a play of Mr. H. A. Jones, and his paper banned further notice of the manager and the playwright until the feud was terminated by apology. In many other cases the critics went hopelessly to the wall and—be it recorded with a blush—once a musical comedy actress accused a well-known critic of bias, succeeded in obtaining his suppression, although all his colleagues were convinced of his impartiality. But the editor bowed to the plaint of the player, and for a while this distinguished writer was deprived of what we usually call his "bread and butter."

I could cite many other instances—my own experiences are varied and in retrospect amusing—but that is another story. Suffice it to say that the relationship between critics and theaters were not what they should be, because the critic was helpless and—let me put it bluntly—afraid to lose his job.

Thus the idea occurred to some of us that it would be a good thing to form, after the model of the Paris Cercle de la Critique, a kind of association binding the critics together to foster their liberty, to make us feel that we were all comrades in a cause, on a level of equality—however large or small the paper represented might be—that, in fact, we would strengthen our position by becoming clubbable and handling our joint interests in an amicable, fraternal way.

In 1907 the Society of Dramatic Critics was founded and much was spent on laying its basis and formulating its statutes. Shall I ever forget these endless debates in the hospitable chambers of that distinguished colleague, Mr. G. F. Morrison—for years the just and brilliant critic of the Morning Post—when, in solemn conclave, we tried to mold the text of our code of law and spent hours on a phrase, a will or a shall.

Frankly, the right attitude did not prevail in that first attempt at unity. There was distance and there was awe—the young were afraid to let themselves go in presence of the "big guns." It was all very ceremonial, very formal, but frigid. Once or twice we dined together and aired much post-prandial eloquence, but most of us felt that the thing would not last. Nor did it. One secession, through a difference of opinion, caused the society not exactly to break but to become dormant by attrition. We met

but rarely and in small numbers. We "evanesced" as Browning said when he wanted to dispose of a redundant character in his tragedies. The Society of Dramatic Critics continued to exist, but in a trance.

Then came the war and with it that indefinable drift all over the land in all quarters to close the ranks, and one fine day in 1915, with the help of Sir Robert Donald, the editor of the Daily Chronicle, Mr. R. S. Littlewood, his able critic, of Mr. Northcott, the archivist of the Opera House of Covent Garden, a meeting was called to establish a Critics' Circle. The cause was pleaded with enthusiasm, the Circle was founded stante pede, and without a dissentient voice William Archer was elected its first president.

At first the Circle developed slowly; it took a long time to create a definite policy, to convince the general body of critics of the Circle's raison d'être; to impress the managers that a new power had come to court.

These first years were admirably guided by such presidents as Mr. E. F. Spence, renowned as critic of

the Westminster Gazette; Sir Owen Seaman, editor of Punch; Mr. A. B. Walkley; Mr. A. R. Baughan of the Daily News; Mr. R. E. Littlewood; Mr. Hermann Klein, the universal musical critic; Mr. Bernard Weller of the Stage.

Today as I write, the Critics' Circle, with its well-ordered rules, with its paternal interest in the welfare of the critic, is, in the world of the theater, a force to be reckoned with. Whenever there are troubles, the Circle pours oil, suavely but firmly; in all questions affecting the relations between critic and theater the Circle and its committee confer, mediate, maintain peace and amity.

We often meet at informal dinners and debate burning questions of the day. We grow to know one another better, and we humor the young newcomers to have their say in freedom, without the old-time awe of criticism and astuteness. It was this "liberty, equality, fraternity," that was commemorated on April 5, at the Pall Mall Restaurant, under the presidency of Mr. J. M. Bullock, newly elected to the chair—one of the most popular and ardent colleagues of the Circle and its committee. It was indeed a feast of such good comradeship as augurs well for the solidarity and the future of those who sit in judgment on the drama of Britain.

## IN "PICKWICK"



Dorcas Wyckoff as Emily Wardell in the Hamilton-Ridley Dramatization of Dickens' Story, Now at the Majestic Theatre, Boston.

## Yale Theater "Props"

New Haven, Conn.

HAUNTING the antique shops is a regular part of the duties of the "property man" in any well-organized theater, and "props" forms part of the curriculum of Yale University Theater, established last year under the direction of Prof. George P. Baker, formerly of Harvard University.

One student in charge of properties is given a crew of from six to eight assistants, varying according to the size of the production. Early in the year it is the business of "props" to make friends with all the second-hand men and antique dealers in town and find out those who are willing to rent their goods for a small nightly sum.

As soon as the list of "props," furniture and small articles needed in the play, has been made out of crew assemblies and two or three are chosen to visit the antique dealers. The explorers roam the town, up State Street and down Grand Avenue, and across to Chapel Street in excited quest of trophies that may range from hair trunks to sofas and strings of shell for noosing looms or a case for an opera hat.

Some of the articles are bought outright and added to the theater's permanent collection, appearing from year to year. These are staples, such as spinning wheels, chandeliers, chests, artificial flowers, dishes, firearms, sets of "book-backs" for sham library shelves, pottery, electric doorbells and telephones, beside innumerable small adjuncts such as writing materials, sewing and knitting paraphernalia, photographs and all of which are classified and kept in marked boxes, ready for such directions as "Tooby enters from the garden carrying a bouquet of roses. Tiptoes to the table, he places them carefully in a bowl and, seizing the paper knife, begins slicing the meat. Costume plays make heavy demands on the property pantry for family portraits, reticules, antiques, cassocks, highboys, marble-topped tables, rag rugs, nail kegs and other household incidentals, a list of which sounds like a will in probate.

For such as these, the antique shop, the Salvation Army store, even the junk dealer has his uses, and in some cases near-by villages are scoured for specimens of the period. One scene laid in the middle of the last century was supposed to take place in a mid-western "parlor," and called for a clock with a scene painted on the front. It was found in a shop in West Haven and brought in, lurching dejectedly, but embellished with a brave sweep of ocean. It was so decrepit that no one thought of staining the spring with cotton. In the middle of the play it suddenly came to life, ticking sonorously

through the entire act, much to the actors' discomfiture.

Old houses which are being torn down are a prolific source of "props" and are especially useful to the scene designer. Mantels, cornices, doors, window frames, and even entire fireplaces often are bought up for a song, later to be utilized as part of a "set."

In one case the designer was in despair over a garden scene where he must produce a fountain. The usual expedients such as canvas stretched on wire netting and painted produced dolefully squat dolphins. Papier mache succeeded little better. Finally, happening to pass the weedy yard where a house was being torn down, the designer saw the very thing he wanted lying half matted in grass.

He strode in, bargained with the wrecking company, and carried his find back to the theater. For \$2 he had bought what nearly a week's work had failed to achieve.

The costume department, just established with the opening of the Yale Theater last autumn, is falling heir to trunks of elaborate wardrobe from one to three generations old.

Sprigged silks with haunting sleeves, sets of collapsible hoops of a type scarcely to be found outside of museums, beaver hats nearly three feet wide, demure mitts, bug-me-tights and boleros have been sent from surrounding attics to appear in the living gallery of the period play.

## British Stage Notes

LONDON, Eng., April 11.—"Meet the Wife," a comedy which has been a success in America, is to be seen in London after its present tour in the provinces.

A new musical comedy, "Two Little Girls in Blue," is due at a London West End theater in the autumn after a provincial tour.

Up till now radio in England has been content to reproduce plays which have been presented or are actually running on the stage. An innovation comes in the case of "The White Chateau," a war play by Reginald Berkeley, which has been radio-cast and is now to be staged in London.

"Hoop-La!" a new musical show with Bernard Granville in its cast, is to be presented in Atlantic City prior to its New York premiere. The cast of "Julio," a comedy placed in rehearsal in New York by Homeric Productions, Inc., includes Allison Skipworth, Edward Arnold, Betty Pierce, Earl House, Blanche Frederick and John Daly Murphy. Arthur Hurley is directing the play. The cast of "Julio," a comedy placed in rehearsal in New York by Homeric Productions, Inc., includes Allison Skipworth, Edward Arnold, Betty Pierce, Earl House, Blanche Frederick and John Daly Murphy. Arthur Hurley is directing the play. The cast of "Julio," a comedy placed in rehearsal in New York by Homeric Productions, Inc., includes Allison Skipworth, Edward Arnold, Betty Pierce, Earl House, Blanche Frederick and John Daly Murphy. Arthur Hurley is directing the play.

## "The Circus Princess"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 28.—At the Winter Garden the Messrs. Lee and J. J. Shubert present "The Circus Princess." Book and lyrics from the original of Julius Brammer and Alfred Grünwald by Harry B. Smith; music by Emmerich Kalman, numbers staged by Foster, dialogue staged by M. H. Varnel, settings by Wagon Barratt, orchestra under the direction of Alfred Goodman. Play and all ensembles staged by J. C. Huffman. The cast:

Louis.....Roy Vittal  
Nicholas.....Starr Jones  
Constantine.....Herbert Lyle  
Ivan Panin.....Joseph Toner  
Prince Alexis Orlov.....Guy Robertson  
Prince Fatsky.....Arthur Barry  
Stanislavsky.....Robert O'Connor  
Pinelli.....James C. Morton  
Baron Sakukins.....Stanley Harrison  
Leutenant Petrovitch.....Frank Horn  
Princess Fedora Falmale.....Desiree Tabor  
His Adjutant.....George Kessell  
Toni Schlumberger.....Ted Doner  
Mabel Gibson.....Gloria Fox  
Barnard.....Virginia Hassell  
Mr. X.....Guy Robertson  
Poodles Hamford and family.....Thelma  
An Old Clown.....Fred Derrick  
Crows.....Glen Edwards  
Footman.....Edward Grobe  
Peasant.....John Henry  
Porter.....Billy Cullio  
Flourace.....Florence Morrison

"The Circus Princess" is a colorful and useful opera of the Vienna school, staged with the extravagance which has become synonymous with Shubert operettas. It is a colossal production with ensembles which tax the capacity of the spacious Winter Garden stage. It engages the services of a corps of Foster girls, a large glittering garbed singing chorus, and a complete one-ring circus, with clowns, acrobats and equestrians.

This latter feature, rather unusual in an opera, is necessitated by the exigencies of the plot, which revolves about the destiny of a Russian princess, a prince disguised as a circus performer and a calculating grand duke. The machinations of the grand duke provide the necessary dramatic complications and most of the comedy as well.

George Hassell is excellent as the grand duke. Desiree Tabor and Guy Robertson as the princess and prince have good voices and sustain the essential love interest. Excellent work by the choruses, both singing and dancing, is an outstanding feature and contributes much to the success of the performance. Watson Barratt has designed some splendid settings for the production. The score, by Emmerich Kalman, is pleasantly melodious and interestingly orchestrated.

The opera was warmly received, giving every evidence of achieving a popular success. F. L. S.

## "Enchantment"

New York, April 28

Special Correspondence  
AT THE Edith Totten Theater, "Enchantment," a comedy by Joseph Jefferson Farson. Production designed by Clark Robinson. The cast:

Elise Garden.....Allison Bradshaw  
Arthur Bowe.....Leslie Barrie  
Robert Senger.....Edward Rigby  
Robert Senger.....James Simpson  
The Duke of Perth.....Alan Hollis

Under the auspices of the newly formed American Theater Association, an organization called Enchantment, Inc., last night proffered "Enchantment," a romantic fantasy with more than a dash of the idyllic, and with several teatime of drama. It is not for those who clamor for plays that grip and crunch. This play, at the Edith Totten Theater, is designed primarily for special audiences rather than the multitude, but those who like it will feel that their thoughts and emotions have been resting for a while in a pool of pleasure and quiet.

This story of English wayfarers held for one evening of unworried illusion in a blizzard-enclosed cottage, connotes the manner in which Whittier might have written "Snowbound" if he had been steeped in Barrie. It would appear that the author himself, Joseph Farson, had devoured "The Admirable Crichton" with worshipping eyes. But he has substituted romantic fancy for the sad irony underlying that Gillette vehicle of yore gone past.

This British novel appears to have inherited some of the twinkling, whimsical sentiment which gave his distinguished relative, Joseph Jefferson, such a plenitude of popularity in "Rip Van Winkle." The playwright, set himself and his audience to playing at the drama agreeable game of "let's pretend."

Let's pretend, he virtually says, that there's a snug, isolated cottage in the English country, charmingly arranged as it is for the coming of a bride and groom, requiring only the removal of the furniture covers to be an alluring dovecot. Into this house he sees straggling a procession of half a dozen travelers of various qualities, two girls and four men, come from the train stalled up the line by the snowstorm.

In the absence of an owner they make themselves at home from the icy winds and whisk the covers off their innermost quaint selves, too. Captured by the spell of make-believe hovering in this choice refuge that has bobbed up out of nowhere, they assume different personalities from their own. Each one professes to be what he has always wanted to be in his secret heart.

The shopgirl announces she is Lady Brimstrath, the insurance clerk, becomes a lord in his own right, while the real pair of toffs present luxuriate for the time in playing butler and maid to them. The dull drone of a traveling business man satisfies his impulse to be a detective, while the old iron wisp of an elderly, nondescript covey poses with much satisfaction as a desperate criminal, once cousin to a still more notorious scoundrel.

There is charm in this gentle teasing of the true reality. Shut off in this glowing little tale of fancy from the howling blasts of mundane reality, they are allowed for a fleeting moment to let their hidden wishes revel in fulfillment. Then with the relaxing of the treatment the drifts they are clapped back into the darkness where they came, scattered again like all wanderers through life whom we meet for a transient space, passing on.

Only the pretended butler and maid remain, masters of the cottage, while shopgirl and clerk go off, newly met but sweetened by the choice refuge, provocative little glances of information as to his character's identity are all that the author piquantly drops.

It is a play that demands essentially a great deal of initial sympathy from the audience, or he will be times and it will be times that their theatrical faith shall bubble and pulsate will find in this play material at most for two acts, and will wish that more suspense had hung over the principal pair, to give them a fall in love with his own creation, and has hesitated to rub the attractive faces of his figures in the gritty trouble of harsh drama.

It is aptly termed an interlude, rather than a play, for it is just as much a diversion, or a bit of fun, and dreaming by the fireside, after a long meal. The whole cast start dreaming too, in an amusing scene in which they all snuggle down before the fire and virtually invite the audience to join in their dozing visions. It behooves the patron then to stay with the play by surrendering to this illusory mood, for it is chiefly a play of mood, staged by Robert Rendel with true tender deference.

It is played in the same gentle, artful key by the company, who are managed by Frank Lee Short. Allison Bradshaw brings a breath of wistfulness to the shopgirl, and Leslie Barrie, Edward Rigby, A. P. Kaye and the others are in keeping with the slightly Dickensian atmosphere of the play. The production is slight, though this first effort of the American Theater Association has inaugurated a commendable effort to get out of the routine rut of the theater. It is for those who like the unassuming neatness of British comedy, without a great crackle to it. F. V.

## "The Yankee Clipper"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 1.—Roy Theater, "The Yankee Clipper," a motion picture written by Denison Clift, directed by Rupert Julian for Producers Distributing Corporation.

"The Yankee Clipper" proves to be a conventional film, despite the stirring material afforded by such a subject and period. Except for the playing of Junior Coghlan as a hickory-limbed stowaway and some effective top-rigging shots at sea, this picture of the clipper-ships days of last century comes out a routine affair. William Boyd and Elmer Fair are the principal players on the program.

but the acting honors are all scooped up by young Mr. Coghlan, who manages to be the only member of the company, apart from a Negro cook and the affable James Wang as a Chinese merchant.

The story centers about a race between the Yankee Clipper and a British ship from China to Boston Harbor, which shall determine the supremacy of the two nations in the eastern trade. A heavy storm is encountered by the Yankee Clipper after passing the Horn, during which much shipping of water is recorded in vigorous lightings and obvious miniature shots; but needless to say she makes up for lost time and wins by the proverbial nose.

The Roxy bill is even more lavish than usual, and includes such important items as Mischa Levitzki, the first on Mr. Rothafel's list of distinguished artists to appear here, in a Saint-Saens concerto with full orchestra, and a colorful and lively rendering of the Polvian Dances from "Fringes of the Forest" by being the Borodin ballet of the Diaghileff Opera or even of the Metropolitan Opera, for a number on a bill of this sort it is a surprising accomplishment. Then, too, there is a large Russian choral number, besides various diversions, and a Movietone, a novelty presented by the Fox Studios for the first time. Here is seen and heard a series of military maneuvers at West Point, with the bugles, drums, drill-company marching and the occasional sound as crisply from the screen as the picture. A short address by one of the commanding officers exemplified new possibilities in the recording of the spoken word, this being the clearest and most pleasing of the various attempts to catch the human voice for the screen yet presented in New York theaters.

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## In Berlin Theaters

BERLIN (Special Correspondence)

—At the Renaissance Theater, "Aprilwetter," a four-act comedy by St. John de Seving has been produced by Teodor Tagger with the following cast: Mildred Conditine.....Lotte Stein  
Rudolf.....Karl Schönbauer  
Peter.....Hans Lohse  
Fritz.....Walter  
Hobbs.....Hans Lohse  
Reebey.....Lotte Stein  
This entertaining little play, called "Aprilwetter," is a comedy in English. It is the story of a famous actress, Mary Westlake, with whom every one falls in love. Rosa Valenti, one of Berlin's most talented and popular actresses, was delighted, as Mary H. von Twardowski gave an amusing presentation of the leading author and Victor Schwaback was excellent, as usual, in the role of Hobbs. A cordial reception was accorded to the piece.

Teodor Tagger is a manager who believes in varying his repertory and at the present moment the boards of the Renaissance are occupied by the Parisian Montmartre Cabaret under the management of Lucien Boyer. The French performance begins at 10:15, after the close of the German one. Artists such as Paul Chabert, Mlle. Bertranda, and the Théâtre National de l'Odéon and Mlle. France Martis of the Théâtre de Dix Heures, with Lucien Boyer as confederate, and all-round artist cannot fail to have great success. The caricaturist, H. P. Gasnier, was applauded as with the best of his kind, and the production a speaking likeness of Gustav Stresemann.

There is controversy concerning the play, "Storm Over Gotland," at the Volksbühne, Berlin. It is the work of Emil Weik, one of the younger German playwrights. The subject chosen is the conflict existing about 1400 between the bands of the Freebooters and the Hanse League. The freebooters, whose stronghold was Wisby on Gotland, were Communists, followers to a certain extent of John Wyclif, avowed enemies of oppression.

The play itself is over long, but it has many interesting scenes and it holds the large audience by reason of admirable acting and, above all, the original setting. Film and stage are made use of alternately. The screen opens the play, announcing the argument of what is to be shown. It is then drawn up and the actual play behind it begins.

## Stage Notes

"Silver Apples," a play by Katharine Wright and Bertram Bloch, will be produced in New York next season by Robert Milton. "One for All," a play by Ernest and Louise Cortis, is announced to open on May 11, in New York. Beatrice Maude will play the lead role. The piece is being sponsored by Whitehouse Productions, Inc.

Florence Eldridge has been engaged for the company that the New York Theater Guild will send on tour next season. Frank Craven's new play, in which he also appears, will open in Atlantic City on May 30.

Ruth Draper will give recitals in New York the afternoon of May 6, and Sunday night, May 8, at the Times Square Theater. A production entitled "The Tales of a Doctor" described as a drama with music, is announced by J. and J. Oppenheimer, proprietors of the Lyric Theater, New York, as a possible successor to "The Ramblers" at that house, next summer.

"Triple Cross," a mysterious melodrama, by F. S. Merlin, is to be seen at the Morosco Theater, New York. Vera Maxwell heads the cast and among the others are Frank Horton, Patricia Barron, Robert Toms, Fredrick Sunde and Victor Kilian. Cleon Throckmorton has designed the settings. The play is being sponsored by Robert Rockmore.

A dramatization of Joseph Hergesheimer's novel, "Tampico," is announced for New York fall production by A. L. Jones and Morris Green.

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## "Chang"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 30.—AT THE Rivoli Theater, "Chang," a motion picture produced by Merian Cooper and Ernest B. Schoedsack for Paramount.

"Chang" is a twentieth century jungle book set forth with all the intensities and circumstantial investigation possible to the screen, and surpassing in magnitude and originality anything of the kind as yet shown in New York. It towers above other "animal" pictures, and ranks with Robert Flaherty's "Nanook" and "Moose" in ethnological importance.

Messrs. Cooper and Schoedsack have secured this amazing transcription of the Siamese jungle after nearly two years of unremitting labor, being in situ for about 14 months and facing many startling adventures in the process of photographing these Kipling-like denizens of the wilderness.

They had a fine introduction to the rigors of making such a picture when they filmed, in company with Mrs. Marguerite Harrison, "Grass," that memorable screen record of a Persian tribe in annual hegira. Messrs. Cooper and Schoedsack planned the scenario of their jungle tale in New York, before they had ever set foot toward Siam, and this only makes their film the more remarkable, since they have produced a story of a forest family struggling to maintain itself in a land of incessant invasions of the jungle as appealing in its verisimilitude as to practically disarm any suspicion of studied arrangement.

Kru and his little family are first seen in the routine business of a Siamese day, managing crops and live stock and attending to the domestic details in pleasant sequence. They live in a house set upon tall poles, well out of reach of a marauding jungle-folk, and here, after the day is done, he gathers his own into a security. All goes well until Kru captures a baby elephant, which is finally tethered to the under-piling of the mansion. In due time the mother pachyderm blasts her way to the rescue, and all the Kru's take flight, leaving the best native settlement, all except little Bimbo, the pet gibbon, one of the most delightful figures that has yet appeared on the screen. The histrionic ability of this blonde ape is such as to make the stoutest screen star feel for his laurels; and in this episode, with the mother charge, he reaches the height of his performance, in uprooting the house of Kru to free her tramping baby. Bimbo's behavior is inimitable.

Thus goes the tale, packed with interesting, arresting glimpses of jungle ways, until the great climax of the elephant charge is reached when "Chang" rises to a point of sheer spectacular magnificence that is overwhelming. Never has anything to date given me such Herculean proof of the scope and magnitude of the motion picture as this intimate vision of a hundred or more native elephants in the rampage through the jungle. Their hulking forms are caught by the cameras from every angle as they surge through the forest toward the clearing where the settlement is located, and here, too—and it is difficult to imagine by what means this past performance of photographers achieved their unrivaled record—the ponderous beasts are seen close to as they pound the village into the dust. To add to the pictorial splendor of this sequence, Paramount has given the film the benefit of the Magnacolor process which they used so effectively in "Old Ironsides," so that the charging bodies of the elephants seem to fill the whole theater.

The finale of the picture again shows this giant herd being coaxed by the natives across a wide white lake into a vast coral where it is finally captured. Anti-climactic as it was bound to be after such a stirring sequence as the first charge through the forest, yet it furnishes a memorable picture that is not likely to be duplicated in any long while. The titles give an amusing air to many of the situations, personifying the animals as Kipling has done in his jungle stories, and enriching Bimbo's rôle with much personal character.

All the way through the film, Messrs. Cooper and Schoedsack have tinged the story with alluring glimpses of the monkey tribes as they trisk among the upper branches; in fact, they have apparently come to know the jungle on such intimate terms that nothing was too elusive for their cameras. The picture has been handsomely photographed, and while they have not attempted to give it the pictorial finesse that Mr. Flaherty lavished on his unique "Moose," it stands among the top flight of camera accomplishments. "Chang" is a new idea in motion pictures, a "natural melodrama" as the authors term it, and it should do much in directing the attention of screen audiences at large to the real entertainment value in pictures of this sort. R. F.

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## Toward a National Theater in Bombay

BOMBAY, April 12 (Special Correspondence).—The poet Harindranath Chattopadhyay, brother of the well-known Bengali poetess Sarojini Naidu, has been endeavoring to inaugurate a national theater in India with Bombay as the center and headquarters of the movement. Recently he presented at the Excelsior Theater, Bombay, his new and interesting comedy-drama entitled "Abu Hassan" or "The Sleeper Awakened"—an Arabian Nights' entertainment. The poet by dint of his earnestness and enthusiasm, succeeded in enlisting the co-operation of several talented local amateurs including a few ladies.

Harindranath played the rôle of the hero Abu Hassan, the poet of Bagdad, who lived in the historical times of Khalid Haroon Alrashed, while his wife, Kamaladevi, played the rôle of Sheren, one of the dancers of the court of the Khalif. The other characters showed by their acting that they had been thoroughly coached by the poet. Although it was an amateur performance the general opinion was that it was far better than the Indian plays usually staged in Bombay and compared favorably with productions of the western theater.

Mr. Chattopadhyay has succeeded in a task that has hitherto been considered difficult, if not impossible, in using the English language as the medium for Indian poetry and drama. The large attendance at the performances showed that the public appreciated this new development. The Indian theater so long as it limits itself to the vernaculars can exercise only a provincial influence, while with English as its medium it can hope to become, as the Indian Daily Mail points out, truly national. This new development, English as the national medium, is contended, are entitled to mold the language according to their needs, just as Americans and Australians have done and are doing.

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## The London Stage Society

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 13.—"Der Weibsteu-fel" by Karl Schönbauer, translated by Graham and Tristan Rawson, presented by the London Stage Society. The cast:

Mr. Pountney.....Bromber Wills  
His Wife.....Marie Noy  
An Excelsman.....Douglas Burridge

The



## EDUCATIONAL

## The University Afloat in Retrospect

By DOUGLAS C. RIDGLEY  
Member of the Faculty of the University World Cruise

THE University World Cruise, with nearly 600 members, left New York Sept. 18 and returned May 3, 1927, after a voyage of 33 weeks, as measured by its calendar, and 34,000 miles as measured by the log of the S.S. Ryndam. The cruise stopped at 43 ports, and visited a score of other cities by land travel. The route encircled the globe, westward with a zigzag course which reached 5 degrees south latitude at Batavia and 60 degrees north latitude at Oslo, more than one-third of the latitudinal distance between the north and south poles.

The members of the cruise visited peoples of many nations and races in Cuba, Panama, Hawaii, Japan, China, the Philippines, Siam, Java, India, Arabia, Egypt, Palestine, Turkey, Greece, Malta, Italy, Algeria, Spain, Portugal, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Scotland, and England.

This cruise was planned as an educational organization, and it was conceived and carried out as a travel program of a new type. It was designed to be the "first of its kind," and to be repeated annually if the results indicated that a college cruise was a valuable educational organization.

Many problems were new in educational practice. Five hundred students came from 46 states, 60 colleges, and from other fields of activity. This group included students of high-school age, students from each of the four years of a college course, graduate students, professional and business men and women from many walks of life. All had chosen to travel as a college cruise because of the educational advantages offered. A faculty of 50 members was drawn from almost as many institutions, and they came together as a college faculty only after the ship had put to sea. They were embarking on a voyage in an uncharted educational sea, a college cruise around the world.

Classes at Sea and Ashore  
Organization was begun without delay and a regular schedule of college classes was speedily put into operation. Two types of study have filled the time of the cruise during its voyage of 33 weeks: (1) regular college class work every weekday spent at sea; (2) field work by direct observation on shore. The total period of the cruise was almost equally divided between the days at sea and the days on shore.

A representative of the cruise traveled a month or more in advance of the ship and made definite arrangements for the shore trips. The prompt and efficient manner in which the local representatives carried out the shore plans as scheduled shows how well the nations of the world are prepared to receive travelers and to give them opportunities to learn much about the lands and the peoples of the world.

The educational character of the cruise brought to its members many contacts with people and many opportunities for observation that could not be secured on any other kind of cruise. The following instances indicate some of the educational nature of the cruise: In Japan, scores of guides were provided from the university students who spoke English. This method of furnishing guides was followed also in China, Java, Egypt, Malta, and elsewhere. At various

cities, a reception was given by the university authorities of the place. At Shanghai, the cruise was welcomed by learned men who gave a clear insight into the history and present status of China. At Athens the students of the college cruise were seated in a large hall which was then quickly filled to capacity by the Greek students. The most notable reception of the cruise was because of its educational character was extended by the King and Queen of Siam. The King had personally directed the general plan of the reception. A special Siamese play was given at the Royal Theater. The King and Queen received the members of the faculty in the Throne Hall, and the King addressed the students on the lawn. He spoke in faultless English and showed that he understood and appreciated the United States of America. Many other instances of special consideration were extended because the visitors came as a definite educational organization.

Competent Field Work  
The field work of the cruise included visits under competent guidance to those places usually visited by tourists. The college cruise, however, because of the more extended time taken for the voyage around the world, was permitted to visit more places and to travel inland more frequently than the travelers who make the voyage in four months. Museums, art galleries, churches, castles, palaces, and parliament buildings were frequently on the list of places visited. Inland journeys by train for distances of 100 miles or more were common, while the trip from Bombay to Agra was one of more than 800 miles. These inland journeys gave the students a knowledge of the people and their mode of life removed from the cosmopolitan character of most seaports.

The class work and special lectures given on the ship served to prepare students for intelligent observation. Later discussion enabled them to interpret what had been seen. A forum was organized for open discussion.

## Pronunciation of Proper Names in the News

Camembert (cam-on-behr'), a village in the département of Orne, France. The celebrated cheese which bears its name was originated in the eighteenth century by Mme. Marie Hare, in whose honor a statue was recently unveiled at Vimoutier.

Newmilns (nu-mills'), a burgh of Scotland, in Ayrshire, two miles east of Galloway.

Dumfries (dum-freee'), a border county of Scotland, bounded southeast and south by Cumberland and Solway Firth.

Guadalajara (guh-dah-lah-hah-rah), capital of State of Jalisco. The archbishop of this city, one of the few prelates remaining in Mexico, is said to be hiding in Jalisco.

Tamauilipas (tah-mow-le-pahs), a state of Mexico, bounded by Vera Cruz, Tlaxcala, and the Gulf of Mexico. The capital is Ciudad Victoria.

## Emphasis on the Arts Needed in Well-Balanced Adult Classes

Special Correspondence

WHILE on one side complaints are always being heard as to the inadequacy of education, the fact that the ever-increasing procession of men and women are trying to enter the doors of adult education of various kinds shows that whatever its limitations may be it has at least created a desire to know more. There are all sorts of indications of spiritual progress in the whole range of state education due to the views of the thinkers who are gradually being drawn into the ranks of its service. It is a matter of no small interest that Walter Davies, Director of Education for the County of Kent, should have come out with a public pronouncement in his paper, "Education for Industry and for Life," as definite and far-reaching as that which has reached the London office of The Christian Science Monitor.

Replying to the criticism of business men that education is out of touch with practical life, and are apt to pursue educational ideals without bringing them into relation with the actual needs of industry, Mr. Davies points out that the educationalists feel it their business to develop the capabilities of the pupils to the fullest extent and not merely to supply units which will fall into place in the industrial machine. It is true that the educationalist is not always abreast of industrial developments. Sometimes he loses sight of the fact that he is not only training for life but also for livelihood and that he must understand the conditions and requirements of the work his pupils are going to enter. The idealist, furthermore, does not find it easy to admit the validity of economic laws, and the one who is good in business does not find it easy to realize the force of spiritual values. We must reconcile the two divergent views.

Individual Unfoldment  
Certainly there is a higher synthesis which adjusts the claims of political economy with those of brotherhood. The ideas that held good in the days of the industrial revolution with the almost total disregard of human life are disappearing but there are still relics of the old attitude toward the human unit which account for many social difficulties.

Mr. Davies further tells us that the supreme moral issue for each one of

us lies in the reconciliation of the apparent contradiction between the interests which are merely individual and those which are universal. He quotes from the Master, "He that loathes his life for my sake shall find it"—only he whose desire is fixed on the things which are eternal can realize life in its fullness. The materialist is always a failure however rich and respectable he may be. The only man who achieves real success is the so-called idealist, who finds his satisfaction in the infinite reality which is God—Infinite beauty, truth, energy, goodness.

Appreciation of the Arts  
In recognition of the possible causes of much of what is generally called labor unrest, Mr. Davies says, "There seems to have grown up among us an idea that the enjoyment and expression of beauty is the widest sense of that art is something reserved for people of wealth and leisure. There is no greater error. We may not all be able to play instruments of music nor to paint beautiful pictures nor to write beautiful poetry. But, he who has an intelligent appreciation of music, art, poetry, is our common heritage. Concerning those who say that the instruction in our schools should be limited to what they are pleased to call useful subjects—the three R's—he is quite definite. Variety of mental food is needed. This is his stand, man's sustenance requires something beyond reading, writing and arithmetic.

So education must not only equip man for his work in the world, the work that is for which he is best fitted. It must help him to take his right part in the community in whose welfare his own ideas are bound up. Man must learn to ask not only "what must I do to earn my daily bread?" but "what ought I to do as a moral being?" He must be helped to desire to serve not only himself but his fellows, his country, mankind, God. He must be recognized as a potential poet, sage, craftsman, saint.

So, to sum up, the aim of the educationalist is to produce an individual equipped so far as may be with a knowledge and skill which are needed by an industrial worker. To give this equipment, however, is only part of his object. He must aim at developing in his pupils a love of labor and of service—spiritual values that lift his daily living into the realm of art.

Business men and women have left their business interests at home and found in class lectures and shore trips an interest which makes them enthusiastic students of the culture of the people visited. Only those who lack motive and intellectual interest in the best of human life have failed to reap rich educational values from the experiences of the first college cruise around the world. The cruise has been a large educational experiment. The experiences have indicated that there are genuine educational values in a college year spent in this way. The best evidence that the initial cruise has been satisfactory to its sponsors lies in the fact that a second college cruise is being organized for next year under the same educational director as this year, and to be operated by the same business firm.

Usable Experience  
A group of experienced teachers were constantly asking themselves how they could turn the year's experience into effective channels in molding the thought of youthful American citizens. Their discussions in seminar showed how well they were relating the experiences of the trip to their work of next year. The board of education who granted two teachers leave of absence on half pay will get full return with large compound interest for their investment and generous attitude. The letters written by these teachers from the fullness of knowledge and interest, have already been read to hundreds of pupils in the schools at home and have stimulated an interest in regular work of the school.

A preacher of wide experience with a deep interest in missionary work has made special observation of the Christian work in the lands visited. The value of the trip to him was suggested by his remark: "I should have made this trip 25 years ago."

Social workers of wide experience have attended classes and read as diligently as if they were required to attain college credits. Their observations have been keen and appreciative. They will carry back first-hand information concerning many

## How Journalism Vitalizes Composition Work

Special Correspondence

THE main purpose of the study of journalism in the Dallas high schools is not to develop professional newspaper writers, though some students, upon graduation, have secured places with local papers. It is primarily to teach English composition in a form that is closely connected with the student's own experiences. Many pupils who take little interest in these subjects removed from everyday life will put forth great effort in writing an account of a ball game, a speech made in the school assembly, or an account of a school carnival. Teachers of the course find that the fact that the student's articles, if well done, may be printed on the school page in one of the local papers is a strong incentive to him to enlarge his vocabulary, polish up his sentence structure—in fact, to do all he can to express himself in the best possible way.

The Dallas high schools do not have their own school papers, but the Dallas Journal, an afternoon daily, gives each school a page once a week. In addition, the Times-Herald has on Sunday a consolidated page made up of news from all five city high schools and the Highland Park High School. Each school has a Times-Herald reporter, who gathers and writes all the news for his school column. At first the Herald paid a student in each school for his work, but for the past two years the student has given his services just to learn what he could of the newspaper business. The present society editor of the Herald began her newspaper career four years ago as the reporter for the North Dallas column. She did her work so well that, upon her graduation, she was given a full-time position. She writes club and society notes and also feature stories.

A number of other Dallas students are now doing newspaper work.

More Newspaper Co-operation  
Each fall at the Texas State Fair, which is held in Dallas, the News and the Journal put out a special edition called the Journal Junior. Each high school has one day on which it is responsible for filling this four-page paper. The journalism teacher of the school in charge on a particular day takes eight or ten of her best student-reporters to the fair. They gather the news of the day and write it up in time for the paper to go to press at noon.

A similar piece of work was done during the National Education Association in February, when the high school students got out the Convention News in Exhibit Hall.

Last year Oak Cliff High students and Sunset High students contributed to the Sunday column of The Christian Science Monitor. In the journalism class of each of these two schools every student wrote as one of his assignments an incident from his own life for this column. Each instructor selected the single best from her school and sent them to The Sunday editor chose four from the eight and they appeared in the Monitor.

Study of Better Newspapers  
One important phase of the journalism work is the study of newspapers. The students read and discuss in class such papers as the New York Times, the Kansas City Star, the Boston Transcript, and The Christian Science Monitor. News stories, feature articles, editorials, and book reviews are studied and analyzed, and probably few students leave the course without having established the habit of reading

peoples which will further widen their interest in social work.

Business men and women have left their business interests at home and found in class lectures and shore trips an interest which makes them enthusiastic students of the culture of the people visited. Only those who lack motive and intellectual interest in the best of human life have failed to reap rich educational values from the experiences of the first college cruise around the world. The cruise has been a large educational experiment. The experiences have indicated that there are genuine educational values in a college year spent in this way. The best evidence that the initial cruise has been satisfactory to its sponsors lies in the fact that a second college cruise is being organized for next year under the same educational director as this year, and to be operated by the same business firm.

Usable Experience  
A group of experienced teachers were constantly asking themselves how they could turn the year's experience into effective channels in molding the thought of youthful American citizens. Their discussions in seminar showed how well they were relating the experiences of the trip to their work of next year. The board of education who granted two teachers leave of absence on half pay will get full return with large compound interest for their investment and generous attitude. The letters written by these teachers from the fullness of knowledge and interest, have already been read to hundreds of pupils in the schools at home and have stimulated an interest in regular work of the school.

A preacher of wide experience with a deep interest in missionary work has made special observation of the Christian work in the lands visited. The value of the trip to him was suggested by his remark: "I should have made this trip 25 years ago."

Social workers of wide experience have attended classes and read as diligently as if they were required to attain college credits. Their observations have been keen and appreciative. They will carry back first-hand information concerning many

## Nature Study and Art United

Special Correspondence

MISS LILLIAN WEYL, director of art in the public schools of Kansas City, Mo., has found the bean plant a convenient connecting link between the study of nature and art in her first grade classes. At a recent teachers' meeting 75 plants were placed on the table, the pots themselves attractively decorated in red crepe paper. The idea was then presented to the first-grade teachers of teaching art through the use of the bean plant. Each child is given on Sunday a consolidated page made up of news from all five city high schools and the Highland Park High School. Each school has a Times-Herald reporter, who gathers and writes all the news for his school column. At first the Herald paid a student in each school for his work, but for the past two years the student has given his services just to learn what he could of the newspaper business. The present society editor of the Herald began her newspaper career four years ago as the reporter for the North Dallas column. She did her work so well that, upon her graduation, she was given a full-time position. She writes club and society notes and also feature stories.

Drawing and Clay Modeling  
In the first grade the children are taught to draw birds; first, a half-round head, then the straight back, characteristic bill, the curving line of the breast, and finally the tail and legs. A sand table with a twig tree placed in it makes a convenient place for all the birds to perch when they are drawn and colored.

Clay modeling is a popular medium for teaching the shapes of squirrels and rabbits in different positions in the first grade. Weather record pictures are made by introducing balloons and trees bent by the wind; rainy days, windy days, and so on.

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## Art of Choice and Order Through Modeling Ideal Homes

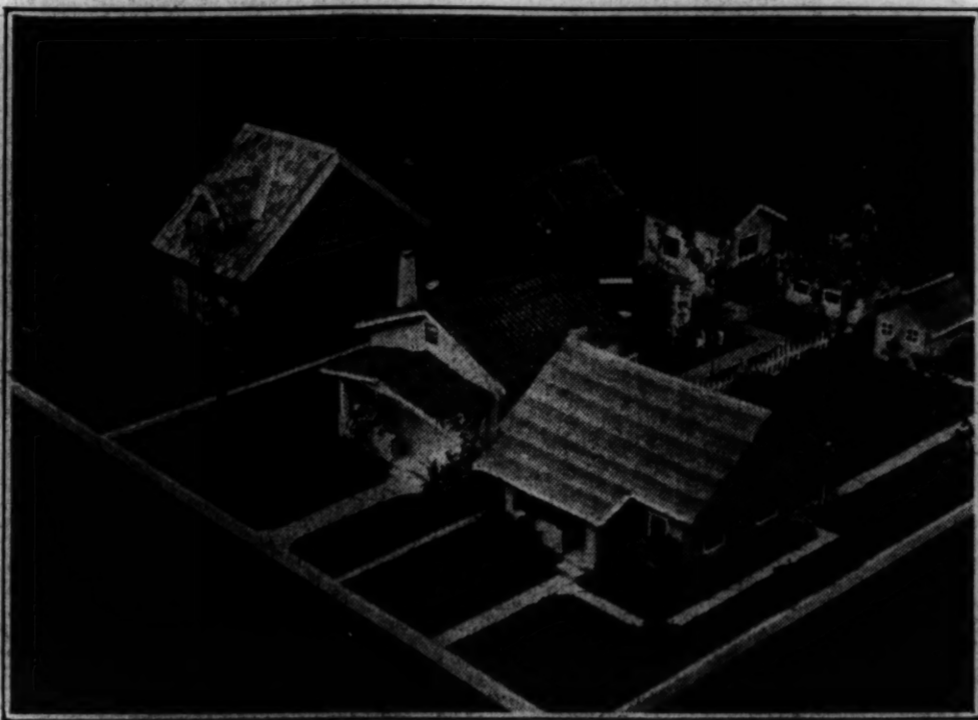
Denver, Colo.  
Special Correspondence

SIXTH-GRADE pupils of the Denver public schools, as a part of their course in art education, have designed and constructed some models of ideal homes, surrounded by miniature gardens, that have attracted favorable attention in the junior educational circles of the country by reason of their beauty, proportion and originality.

This phase of art study was instituted in the Denver schools several years ago, and now is applicable to students of all grades up to the eighth. Those who seem to manifest

unusual possibilities are given ample opportunity to develop their powers of artistic expression in drawing, modeling, metal working, designing, block printing and other art activities. As an art teacher expresses it: "One of our deepest convictions is that art cannot be separated from life; that it may be defined as a fine way of seeing, doing, choosing, judging and arranging; and that it should be an integral part of our daily living."

In pursuit of this ideal, therefore, the sixth grade art pupils were encouraged to develop the models of homes and surrounding gardens, with excellent results. Architectural



Ideal Home Models and Miniature Gardens Made by Sixth Grade Pupils of A. A. Department of Denver, Colo.

design was included, as well as landscape. The models show beautiful and harmonious lines of architecture, color blendings and groupings of shrubbery, with artistic arrangement of walks and drives, outbuildings, lawns, etc.

A discussion of considerable warmth, it is related, preceded the final decision as to the proper placing of a clubhouse in one of the miniature back yards, to combine availability with harmony of appearance.

"We have many reports from parents," said an instructor, "to the effect that since the children of the family have begun studying this phase of art, including interior room arrangement, they have insisted upon making radical changes in the groupings of furniture, pictures, etc., in their own homes—usually to the latter's distinct improvement. Both back and front yards are likewise talking on beauty in these same homes."

## Story Words

STYLE  
An excellent example of that figure of speech known as a metaphor, in which the name of one thing is substituted for something that it suggests, is found in the various stages of meaning of the word "style."

Although the original Latin word, "stilus," from whence "studio" also is derived, was merely a pointed instrument which was used for various purposes, it later became

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## An Indication That Large Classes Pay

Minneapolis, Minn.  
Special Correspondence

THE University of Minnesota is making notable progress in its study of the size of university classes from the standpoint of economic in instructional costs and scholastic attainments. Several experiments which already have been conducted tend to show that large classes can be instructed more effectively and more efficiently than smaller groups.

A report issued by a sub-committee of a committee on university problems, indicates that thousands of dollars may be saved in the cost of education if these results are substantiated.

## Size and Efficiency

Indianapolis, Ind.  
Special Correspondence

STANDARD achievement test prepared by the bureau of co-operation in research of Indiana University is being substituted this spring for the old eighth grade examination in most of the common schools of Indiana. The change was decided upon by the State Association of County School Superintendents. Pupils taking the test for promotion to high school will for the most part fill out blanks or give affirmative or negative answers. It will be possible to cover from 50 to 100 points in a subject, where about 10 was the limit under the old plan. Grading will be simplified, as it will be known at a glance whether answers are right or wrong.

Investigation over a number of years showed that about the same questions were asked year after year in the old examinations, but they left the possibility of considerable variance in the grading of papers by different teachers.

Albert Fries of Spencer, president of the superintendents' association, pronounces the new type a more comprehensive test of the pupils' knowledge. "It will be more just to both the pupil and the teacher," he said. "The old type covered so few points that the state association decided some change should be made and a committee was appointed last year for the purpose."

"The pupil was required to write out lengthy answers to the various questions and for the time he had spent half a day writing he was in no physical condition to complete the examination. This will be eliminated in the new test, as very little writing will be required."

The questions blanks are made up in book form, the cost being 5 cents each, which is cheaper than the manuscript usually used in graduation examinations.

The situation is far from hopeless. There are, in fact, some signs that the greater inadequacy at the present time with the present system is with youth. With the latter, much more that we must regret, there is also much that is fine. Not a few young people are doing more serious and real thinking than ever their parents did. With the loss of a foolish pride there has come a true facing of facts. Apparently there is a genuine and widespread gain in frankness and openness which at bottom is a gain in honesty.

Granted wise leadership, the outlook for the future is for finer and better morals. William C. Kilpatrick, in "Education for a Changing Civilization."

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Literature and the Printer's Art

THESE progressive, novelty hunting days of ours have sought innovations in typography almost as radical as the literary efforts which are embodied in the mechanical devices of the printed page. I do not refer to the changing devices of arrangement or to new fonts of type and the varied distribution thereof, but rather to the various departures from established usage in punctuation, capitalization and division of lines. Some of our newer versifiers, for instance, have abandoned the capital and the punctuation mark and will write like this:

blessed moon  
noon  
of night  
that through the dark  
blids me stay  
curious shapes  
awake  
is day near  
yes day

Others have rigorously carried out this leveling method, even to spelling their own ego with a small "i." These rather widespread practices seem merely bizarre, at least in their complete application, but it will hardly do merely to dismiss them with a superior gesture of disdain. For typographical usage raises questions which have an important bearing upon the whole effect of literature.

As a matter of fact, the rules which are violated by the practices just cited are not a century old. Writers who lived until 1850 still clung to the capitalization of abstract names like Hope, Humanity or Liberty and also of concrete names when personified; and even so fundamental a structural unit as the paragraph with its signal of indentation was almost casual until about a hundred years ago. Today we should consider the following as "the only proper way to print this sentence: 'Nay, unless my algebra deceives me, Unity itself divided by Zero

will give Infinity.' We have ruled out all such individual license in the use of capitals, and we read in all the handbooks and rhetoric that the free use of italics betrays weakness in the essential structure of the writing, on the ground that the words themselves should carry their own relative force. Yet what shall we say to Carlyle's individual accents? Does our current mode of typography do justice to his expression? Does not our way of rendering him deprive his thought of that very power which he so earnestly desired to wield? Carlyle felt his thought in terms of capitals and italics; we feel the force of it surely through the distinguishing marks which he instructed the printer to reproduce. He has by all the resources available in both italics and capitals made the words "Unity," "Zero," and "Infinity" stand out from the page like so many mountain peaks. We can hardly doubt that by this means he has made an application of an algebraic formula to human values far more striking and memorable than would be possible without these mechanical aids.

Or, take an illustration of the difference in effect wrought merely by a slight rearrangement of lines of verse.

As conceived by Herrick this stanza was indented thus:

Fair Daffodils, we weep to see  
You haste away so soon;  
As yet the early rising sun  
Has not attain'd his noon.

Stay, stay,  
Until the hasting day  
Has run  
But to the even-song;  
And having pray'd together, we  
Will go with you along.

Is it possible that the use of these four different alignments affects the reader's impression of the lyric thought? If we are skeptical let us print it like this:

Fair Daffodils, we weep to see  
You haste away so soon;  
As yet the early rising sun  
Has not attain'd his noon.

Stay, stay,  
Until the hasting day  
Has run  
But to the even-song;  
And having pray'd together, we  
Will go with you along.

Yes, the lines flow in toward the reader in a different way. The distinction between the two effects may be subtle, but they are not too elusive to be realized and even analyzed. The small fraction of a second which the eye requires to move from the end of one line to the beginning of a succeeding indented line does serve to enhance the impression which the words themselves produce. The mechanical arrangement is particularly significant in effecting the movement of retardation in the line.

Stay, stay.  
Such simple rearrangements are more than curious and idle experiments. They are more than passing substitutes for cross-word puzzles! For they serve to demonstrate the importance of the lines and of the forgotten typesetter in bringing literature home to us. Indeed, if we would grasp the essential nature of much poetry we should periodically rearrange the lines. Take your favorite passage of Milton and write it out as prose. If it changes to be taken from one of the epics, you will find it excellent and quite plausible prose. Or take the opposite course and write it like this:

The world was  
All before them,  
Where to choose their place  
Of rest;  
And Providence  
Their guide;  
They hand in hand,  
With wandering steps  
And slow,  
Through Eden took  
Their solitary way.

If you turn away from this typographical version as a useless eccentricity, I would say only that its purpose is to remind us by contrast that Milton conceived the form of his poetry as the uniform elevated roll of blank verse pentameter and that he molded the very essence of his narrative into that movement. To rearrange is to distort and dislocate the very fiber of his thought. And in no way can we so easily appreciate the integral nature of his lines as to break them up into smaller units.

Similar instructive experiments may be made with poetic prose such as that of Landor and Ruskin by recasting it into free verse—and surprisingly good verse we shall often find it to be. But we must not be tempted into the device of making their sudden competitive awareness that made them all look sharply left and right. In an off moment as one of the boys gyrated into his own interpretation of a semi-sylvan creature, the girl ran forward with a pleased cry. It was the first anemone.

On days when I'm exactly per,  
Content alike to smile or frown,  
I hop aboard a trolley car  
And take a across town.

Such an illustration would perhaps be too trivial to mention, were it not that a dignified poetic addition going back to the Middle Ages and flourishing among such worthy writers as Herbert, Crashaw, and Traherne in the seventeenth century employed the device of making their poems follow in print the actual contour not only of geometrical designs but of birds, temples, pillars and other physical objects. And this very practice, which seems so mistakenly artificial to most of us, is actually being revived by a group of writers at the present time.

## The Chinese Candy Man

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
Outside the gateway on the frozen street  
The old man jingles his brass gongs—  
A ceaseless "tinkle, tinkle, tinkle, tinkle"  
He kicks his feet against the wall,  
Shakes his blue cotton coat,  
And calls, "Here every sweet I sell."

With evening he will push his loaded cart  
Below my wall, light his oil lamp,  
Arrange in baskets, chestnuts, red haws,  
Candied things,—and call a piercing, drawn-out  
"Come! Every sweet to buy!"  
With a "tinkle, tinkle, tinkle, tinkle"

Dust clouds whip down the narrow street  
And spread their gray chill through walled-in courts;  
The trot of rickshaws men, a carriage gong—  
And then that countless man sings out  
His cheery, "Sweet! Sweet! Come and buy!"  
And his gongs jingle, "tinkle, tinkle, tinkle, tinkle"

ROBERT MERRILL BANTLEY.

## Cicero Naming the "De Officiis"

To Atticus (at Rome)  
Puteoli, 5 November, B. C. 44  
I rejoice that you approve of my work (the Second Philippic). By quoting the best of its flowers you make them bloom all the more beautifully in my eyes. I was afraid you would be red-linking them. In urging me to keep on with my writing, you are giving me the advice of a friend; but, the fact is, I am doing nothing else. I am glad that you take comfort in my "De Officiis" (the first words of the De Senectute). I shall polish up the book (the Topica) you ask for and send it to you.

Of the De Officiis I have finished two books to the point which Panætius reached in his discussion. There are three books to his work; at the beginning he divided his subject of how to determine one's duty under three heads: one, when we deliberate whether some act is honorable or base; two, whether expedient or in-expedient; three, when there is a confusion of motives in arriving at a

conclusion—for example, in the case of Regulus, for whom it was honorable to return (to Carthage), expedient to remain (at Rome). The first two of these heads he (Panætius) set forth clearly and well but failed in his promise to write out the third. Panætius did the task for him. I have sent for his book and have written Athenodorus to send me his résumé; I am waiting for it; please urge him with prayers and exhortations to dispatch it with all haste. There is a further heading on duties in given circumstances. You ask about the title; I don't doubt that officium is an equivalent . . . unless perchance you have another synonym; a fuller title is De Officiis. I dedicate the work to my son, not ungratefully, I ween.

Give Attica a kiss for me; she has such a lively disposition, a charming quality in children. From "Letters of a Roman Gentleman," selected and translated by ARTHUR PATRICK MCKINLAY.

## Overcoming Contagion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW evident it is to an observing person that contagion in its every form is an effect of thought! Let anyone of high rank or station in life, anyone well known in the world or popular in any country, fall a victim to disease, and in a short time this special disease is apt to become as popular as the suffering person. As soon as he falls sick and the sickness is diagnosed the circumstance is noted in the press. The news is spread through the newspapers, attaining eventually a practically world-wide circulation. Conditions are noted and detailed in full. Symptoms, with states of progress, are carefully presented, doubts and fears regarding the issue largely entertained and much discussed. The subject becomes a topic of general conversation. Much time and thought is thus spent upon the contemplation of that which is undesirable, much said that is unprofitable. And what is the result? Immediately someone else falls a victim to the specified disease; then another; and yet another.

The contagion of evil may not confine itself to one experience, but may spread; for upon a disaster taking place, through any of the myriad forms of distress common to human existence, how soon we may see or hear of another following, how often we may have a recurrence of similar troubles taking place rapidly and with more or less serious results!

Does not this show to all thinking people the folly of noting, contemplating, and circulating evil thoughts in any shape or form? The Bible teaches that like begets like. So, how can we expect to entertain in our mental abode thoughts which we know are not good, and yet hope to avoid the occurrence of the outward expression of them in our experience?

We have great cause to be grateful for the benefits accruing through the use of the press, for the advantages of the spreading of the good news of human achievement, success of endeavor, and consummation of effort, uplifting thought from the petty considerations of selfish interest to the desire for and need of unity, and good will, revealing the possibilities and desirability of universal brotherhood, the fulfilling of the commandment which our Lord and Master declared was the second greatest, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." But, speaking generally, the daily newspapers, perhaps unwittingly, are often the disseminators

of that which is not good, much evil thinking.

The remedy lies in the power of the people themselves. Mankind, though very willing to part with the pains of sense, is prone to dwell on the pleasures of sense. Morbid curiosity delights in probing to their depths the beliefs attached to new diseases, and indulging to its farthest limits in the doubtful delights of sensationalism; but mankind will learn by bitter experience, not otherwise that it is not possible to indulge in the pleasures of sense without incurring the penalties of the pains of sense. We cannot dwell in thought with symptoms and types of disease and disaster without laying ourselves open to attack by the same. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 153) Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "When this mental contagion is understood, we shall be more careful of our mental conditions, and we shall avoid loquacious tattling about disease, as we would avoid advocating crime."

In Christian Science we have a safe and sure remedy for every ill, a basis of right thinking which can correct all wrong thinking, and a standard of good which will enable all to repudiate the belief of evil as having power to attack the harmonious condition of man, as the image and likeness of God, and overcome good with evil. As mortals desire a higher standard of thought, and begin to conform to the demand of absolute good alone, as real and true, so will they gradually attain to their God-given dominion over the disorders of the flesh, and prove their exemption from the beliefs of sin, sickness, and death. When men desire only news that is good, pure, and holy, and demand that they be supplied with the news which confers only benefits upon the human race, physically, morally, and spiritually, they will be supplied with that which they desire and demand, for supply will conform to demand.

As mankind abstains from that which is dubious and doubtful, supporting that which is worthy and good, a higher standard will prevail, which will have no baneful effects. The Christian Science Monitor confers an inestimable boon upon all, giving out clean, healthy, harmonious thoughts; for as the instigator of this paper, Mrs. Eddy, said at its inauguration (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 353), "The object of the Monitor is to injure no man, but to bless all mankind." Blessing one and all with good, pure, holy thoughts, we can be subject only to the contagion of good.

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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Sixteenth Century Courtyard of the Castle of Schallaburg

Photo by Bruno Reiffenstein, Vienna

## An Indiana Art Class

"Go forth, then," said the art teacher one day before the first green had poked through the hedges, and bring it back to us to paint at this time tomorrow."

It was as if spring had hung a challenge into the teacher's eye, and he, in turn, had tossed it out to a handful of unbelieving pupils. Was it not the middle of April and yet a few robins in a few back yards had been the only signs.

"We can't stop at a robin today," said a girl in a party of three that took the unpaved road to Baker's Bowl in the woods, "not but that I'd chuck a textbook for one any day, but this time art demands something more of us."

"More original at least," said one of the boys. "There's no news left in a robin. They've been flying all over the front pages of our newspapers for a month. And yet I say, where is spring?"

A robin hopped up onto an old fence post as they walked. The other boy whistled and stopped. Then they all stopped. The wind struck at them like cool freshets in the dark as they stood, as if to emphasize that the boy's question had yet to be answered.

"Just the same," said the second boy, with his eye on the robin, "he's a cheerful commoner worth meeting on a day like this. I like him—red shirt and all."

The robin took a short flight off at this. They moved on laughingly along the buff-colored dirt road, bordered with soft young grass which the last boy insisted was "rather a good green if you gave it a good look."

They passed great areas of freshly turned black soil and lively farmyards where hopeful young pigs, in wild delight, galloped after their mothers with a newly discovered rocking-horse motion. Two bluebirds flashed in and out of the trees. A dried winter leaf on a maple tree clung and swung with a birdlike agility that, at first, misled the three young watchers. A red brick house with half-drawn blue shades waited in patient good taste for summer. A schoolhouse, actually little and red, looked regretfully down the road and then a meadow fitted across the scene into a discreet distance. Robins flew sociably about. Automobiles with open windows moved jerkily over the runs without upsetting the good will of the occupants.

At the entrance to the grove, the trail curled downward toward a hollow center that had given the place its name. At first the strollers stepped cautiously along, their heels sinking through the carpet of dried leaves into the mud beneath. They followed the littered path, brushing aside the twigs and branches, some still stiff with winter, others with a spongy, upward motion. With each step the forest between them and the blue and white sky thickened and they became conscious of a gradual increase from human sounds and a sudden competitive awareness that made them all look sharply left and right. In an off moment as one of the boys gyrated into his own interpretation of a semi-sylvan creature, the girl ran forward with a pleased cry. It was the first anemone.

Close to a tree, having nursed its prim stem through layers of mud

and old leaves and produced its tiny, cuplike blossoms of white and lavender-pink with leaves that matched them for scroll-like delicacy, it stood for a moment for them all to marvel at. Then the girl, with an earthy, plucking sound, gave the signal and the contest was on.

One boy sped on with an interrogative cry of "Violets!" moving so fast that the sight of his ecstatic brown coat edging its way into the depths of the thicket soon blurred into scenery. The other boy took a different direction toward the banks of the stream on the outer edge of the grove, and dropped quickly from sight.

Near the place where the girl stood, it seemed that a score of blossoms like the one in her hand had suddenly come into being. She stopped for a moment enraptured. Then for several minutes she plucked industriously putting one flower against another in her hand with exquisite care, stopping frequently to admire the growing handful. Now and then a hepatica with its more emphatic hue proclaimed what the anemones had only softly murmured. Spring, it said, was no longer a secret.

When the three met again where the wood trail joins the highroad, they stopped for comparisons. One boy had roots and grasses. The other had only epithets. When they saw the girl's bouquet they both dropped apologetically out of the conversation for a moment.

At school the next day the teacher called for specimens. The anemones were set up in view. If they had lost a little of the woods' richness in fragrance, they were, for all paint and brush purposes, fair. The violet plants which one of the boys had brought, the long strands of sectional grass, the richly tinted leaves of the horsechestnut were exhibited. Good subjects—all, the teacher said, and they had been waiting for a bit of color like this.

"When the other boy's turn came, he said frankly, 'I brought back nothing from the trip but an etching.' 'An etching?' There was a slight stir in the room.

"I'll try to show it to you," the boy continued steadily. "I started off in the direction of some distant bird sounds which seemed to come from high above water. At first as I jumped hastily down the river bank and looked up all I could see were the tops of the tall sycamores and the empty white clouds above."

"And then of a sudden, I knew it was time for me to meet my friends and I found with regret that I had nothing of spring to carry back to the art class, unless, Sir, you will accept my etching."

AUSTRIA is a relatively unexplored land for the average Anglo-Saxon tourist, and yet this country abounds in beautiful scenery and in picturesque castles and villages. The castles of Austria may not be as a whole equal in magnificence those of France, but they are surely as quaint and as interesting in their own individual way.

The castle of Schallaburg is some fifty miles west of Vienna, near Melk-on-the-Danube. The oldest part dates from the eleventh century, while the rest—including the courtyard shown in the photograph—belongs to the sixteenth century. The highly decorative windows, arches and arms, are in the style of the German Renaissance. Throughout Austria, in buildings of this period, the arches in the courtyard and the covered ambulatory were distinguishing features.

## The Invaders

In careless patches through the wood between their shadows and the sun. Like driven snow against the trees. Had covered up the violet. But left the blue-bell bluer yet.

Along the narrow carpet ride, With primroses on either side, Between their shadows and the sun. The cows came slowly, one by one. Breathing the early morning air. And leaving it still sweeter there. And, one by one, intent upon their purposes, they followed on in ordered alliance and were gone.

But all the little wood was still. As if it waited on, until Some blackbird on an outcrop yew. Watching the slow procession through. Lifted his yellow beak at last To whistle that the line had passed. Then all the wood began to sing Its morning anthem to the spring.

—A. A. MINEY, in "When We Were Very Young."

## Books of Influence

The course of our education is answered best by those poems and romances where we breathe a magnanimous atmosphere of thought and meet generous and pious characters. Shakespeare has served me best. Few living friends have had upon me an influence so strong for good as Hamlet or Rosalind. The last character, already well beloved in the reading, I had the good fortune to see, I must think, in an impressionable hour, played by Mrs. Scott Siddons. Nothing has ever moved me, more delighted, more refreshed me. . . .

The next book, in order of time, to influence me, was the New Testament, and in particular the Gospel according to St. Matthew. I believe it would startle and move anyone if they could make a certain effort of imagination and read it freshly like a book, not drowsily and dully like a portion of the Bible. Anyone would then be able to see in it those truths which we are all courteously supposed to know and all modestly refrain from applying. But upon this subject it is perhaps better to be silent.—R. L. STEVENS, in "Essays on the Art of Writing."

## The Mountain Challenge

The dissimilar fastnesses, for they were then still fastnesses, of Wales, of Scotland, of Ireland, and of many sea cliffs and accidental crags, supplied each something towards the training of the muscles and of the eye, and through them towards the gradual understanding of hills. The climber's quest urges him deep into the innermost recesses of the mountains, and keeps him relatively stationary, but alert, for long periods.

He has time to familiarize himself with a view under changing aspects of light, to piece below details and to ascertain the relationship, and the intention, of its line and form. He learns to see essentials, as an artist sees them. The significance or purpose of multiple small evidences, of many single discoveries, emerges for him as a generalization, a new classification.

The Coolin and the abrupt mountains of the western coasts are then first seen to have reason for their excessive severity, because of their association with the sea, its level relief and complement of luminous motion. The precipitance of the Cumbrin fells, compressed and hurrying together to shake off the encroachment of the plains, has a new meaning; they are competing like forest trees for the sunlight, and concern themselves with little but their display of eminence and skyline; and in order that our eye may have no leisure to judge them distasteful of their valleys, it is swept daringly upward over the lines of connection by a profusion of mounting foot hills, of wing bluffs and scarps, each a model of mountain outline in miniature. Among the Yorkshire uplands, rightly called the Dales, the skyline is little regarded, and the hills are but supports, between which the folds and hollows of the dales are suspended in noble curves of ever-changing tension. In the Cheviot neither the hill nor the valley predominates; they excel in the sheer simplicity of their junction. In the contrast of the bold spring of the bases of the hills with the meadow flatness of the river valleys.

Throughout the mountains of Wales the height and fall of the peak and the fall and rise of the valley are linked in an inseparable and continuous perfection of line; so that neither may be considered apart: we cannot feel that their summits belong only to the region of clouds nor their depressions only to the lowlands, their opposition seeming like the unbroken undulation in the surface of an isolated, higher world. On the lesser ranges, the woods and the rocks, Chiltern, Wrekin, Gramplan, Quantock, Inkpen, Cotswold, Mendips—what a turbulence of rugged, jovial sounds are these names of old British hills!—unsumming outline takes heart under a bravery of verdure and coloration. The grandeur of Northumbrian moorland is confident in its monotony, for it cannot be seen except in haughty kinship with its only neighbor, the wind-driven sky. The Cornish moors without great expanse or seclusion to give them feature rely at the last upon their surprise of summit tors to recall the proximity of granite

## Symbols

Yesterday morning, without the slightest evidence in our favor, with, in fact, all circumstances against us, Christopher and I woke to the thrilled conviction that spring was at hand. . . . Nevertheless, "Oh! do you feel it, too?" I cried to Christopher, standing in the open doorway with his head thrown back. "Then it really is so, isn't it? Spring!" Christopher took from the kitchen shelf the mouth-organ I had put in his stocking Christmas before last, and clashed the cymbals a sympathetic relative once brought us from Trinidad. We ate our breakfast, chattering excitedly.

What was it, I wonder. Perhaps the high torrent of sunlight flooding in at the windows, flashing and glittering on the ice and snow. Perhaps, but, no, I prefer to connect intimations like that with nothing objective. . . . I presently confided to Christopher a personal reason for my confidence.

"I know it's spring," I explained, "because it makes me want to buy something new to wear. Once, I remember, when I was living in New York, I suddenly felt like this, and I put on my hat and went out and bought a new blouse. Bought it at one of those uptown shops which aren't very good. I just couldn't wait. It was white crepe de chine, with a full down the front and little buttons around the wrists. Rather a useless garment, but that didn't matter; in fact, it was better so."

"Symbolic," put in Christopher. "Yes," I answered, still dreamily lost in nostalgic memory. "And it had little white pearl buttons that were always coming undone." ZEPHYRUS HUMPHREY, in "Winterville."

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IN THE  
SHIP LANES

A NEW high record of transits  
through the Panama Canal was  
established in March, 1927,  
with 496 commercial vessels, 19  
launches, and 115 army and navy  
ships. The total of 630 ships is 21  
more than the previous monthly re-  
cord, made a year ago.  
Tolls collected in March, 1927, were  
the second largest in the history of  
the Canal, amounting to \$2,218,000,  
the record month's tolls being that  
of December, 1923, which amounted  
to \$2,336,000. The daily average of  
ships transited is now running to  
approximately 15 vessels, tolls are  
averaging \$2,000,000 a month, and  
cargoes are approximating 2,000,000  
tons a month. The fact that cargoes  
and tolls show the same approximate  
figures has no significance, as tolls  
are based upon special Panama  
Canal net tonnage measurements, in  
which the ship's tonnage, irrespective  
of cargo, is computed.  
During the last days of April,  
1927, another record was established  
at the Canal, when the Empress of  
Scotland, of the Canadian Pacific  
Steamship Lines, en route around the  
world eastbound, paid the largest  
tolls—\$17,211.25—ever collected from a  
commercial ship.

**Local Water Lines' Schedules**  
The Cleveland, Buffalo Transit  
Company has resumed service on  
Lake Erie between the two cities,  
with departures from Cleveland and  
Buffalo at 9 p. m. eastern time, the  
run being overnight.

Fall River Line sailings from New  
York are scheduled at 4:30 p. m.  
eastern standard time; westbound,  
leave Fall River 6:30 p. m. eastern  
standard time. One sailing each way  
daily between Nantucket and New  
Bedford is now being made, with de-  
parture at 5:30 a. m. from Nantucket  
and from New Bedford at 9:30 a. m.

**Duplicate Names**  
With two George Washingtons—  
one of the United States Lines and  
the other of the Old Dominion—two  
New Yorks, including the new Ham-  
burg-American liner and the Eastern  
Steamship Line's coastwise vessel;  
and a pair of Romas, one of the  
N. G. L. and the other in trans-  
atlantic service also, the Port of  
New York has an unusual set of  
ships in which the duplication of  
names requires care in handling  
maritime reports.

**Decreased Shipbuilding**  
No greater indication of the de-  
crease in new ship construction in  
the United States is needed than the  
determination of the Cramp Yards  
in Philadelphia to abandon their  
shipbuilding activities and concen-  
trate on another type of work. Lloyd's  
Register of Shipping shows Germany  
to be in the lead in percentage gains  
in new ships under construction.

**Midnight Sailings**  
Departures of transatlantic ships  
from New York at midnight are  
shown on the schedules in growing  
numbers. The French Line, with its  
three large ships in service this sea-  
son, returns to the daylight hours of  
departure from New York, while the  
Leviathan of the United States Lines  
has, with only a few exceptions, regu-  
larly sailed during the daytime.

**North German Lloyd**  
The new ships, Bremen and Eu-  
ropa, to be built by the North German  
Lloyd Line, will be of 46,000 tons  
gross, each, and with a speed of be-  
tween 25 and 26 knots, can make  
Cherbourg in five days and Bremen in  
six days from New York. Adolph  
Stadlander, director of passenger  
traffic of the country, stated recently  
in New York. The new ships, he  
added, are to have every known im-  
provement, and will carry first, sec-  
ond and third-class passengers.  
About 80 per cent of the first-class  
rooms are to have baths.

A 30 per cent increase in travel to  
Germany was noted last year, Mr.  
Stadlander said, and a further in-

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crease is anticipated this year. By  
1929, the Lloyd Line expects to reach  
its pre-war strength, he added, the  
tonnage now being 650,000 as com-  
pared with a pre-war tonnage of  
1,000,000.

Friendliness toward the United  
States Lines, which uses the Lloyd's  
home port for its ships, was ex-  
pressed by the German shipping di-  
rector, who stated that he saw no  
reason "why the United States  
should not have a large passenger  
fleet as the other countries."

**Ocean Passenger Rates**  
Charges for first-class passenger  
accommodations are fixed by agree-  
ment, depending to a considerable ex-  
tent upon the size, speed and appoint-  
ments of the ship. There are several  
groupings of transatlantic ships and  
the ships divide themselves readily  
into groups according to size. Min-  
imum rates (summer season) for sev-  
eral of the larger ships follow:

In the \$290 class, the Leviathan  
(U. S.) and Majestic (White Star)  
are the only two ships. The next class  
(\$260) has four vessels, the Beren-  
garia (Cunard), Olympic (White Star),  
Aquitania (Cunard), and Ile de  
France (French). The Mauretania  
(Cunard) is in an individual class  
with a minimum rate of \$280.50. Fol-  
lowing her is the \$270 group, with the  
Paris (P&O), Homeric (White Star),  
Paris (Cunard), Columbus (North German  
Lloyd). In the \$245 groupings are the  
Belgenland (French) and the George  
Washington (U. S.).

There are a number of Italian ships  
in the \$275 and \$260 class but these  
are excluded from the tabulation as  
the higher charge is due to the longer  
journey on shipboard to their ports,  
than to the Channel ports of the ships  
listed.

## Liner Movements

**DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK**  
Thursday, May 4  
Cleveland, Hamburg-American, for Cohn,  
Cherbourg, Hamburg; Stockholm, Swedish-  
American, for Copenhagen; Berengaria,  
Norwegian-American, for Bergen, Oslo;  
Monaca, Panama Pacific, for San Fran-  
cisco.

Friday, May 5  
Berlin, 11 a. m., North German Lloyd,  
for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen.

Saturday, May 6  
Olympic, 12:10 p. m., White Star, for  
Cherbourg, Liverpool; Acadia, Cunard,  
and, for Cohn, Liverpool; Camanche,  
Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow; Col-  
ombo, N. G. L., for Naples, Genoa; Ma-  
uretania, Atlantic Transport, for Cher-  
bourg, London, Penzance, Red Star, for  
Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Europa,  
Holland-America, for Plymouth, Boulogne,  
Rotterdam; Scania, Southern Cross, Mun-  
ich, for east coast South America.

Tuesday, May 10  
Conte Rosso, Lloyd Sabaudo, for Naples,  
Genoa, Trieste; Wilkes, Cominch, for  
Naples, Trieste.

Wednesday, May 11  
Aquitania, 11 a. m., Cunard, for Cher-  
bourg, Southampton; DeGrasse, French,  
for Havre.

FROM BOSTON  
Wednesday, May 4  
President Van Buren (8 a. m.), Dollar,  
P. M., National Greek, for Patras,  
Piræus.

Friday, May 6  
Cleveland (p. m.), Cohn, Cherbourg,  
Hamburg.

Sunday, May 8  
Cedric (3 p. m.), White Star, for Cohn,  
Liverpool; Camanche, Anchor, for Lon-  
donderry, Glasgow.

FROM QUEBEC  
Wednesday, May 11  
Empress of France, Canadian Pacific, for  
Cherbourg, Southampton; Empress of  
Britannia, Canadian Pacific, for  
Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO  
Tuesday, May 10  
Teayo Maru, N. Y. M. S., for Orient.

Wednesday, May 11  
Matsonia, Matson, for Honolulu.

Thursday, May 12  
Monaca, Oceanic & S. Co., for Sydney.

Saturday, May 14  
President Jackson, American Mail, for  
Orient; Manchuria, Panama Pacific, for  
New York.

FROM SEATTLE  
Tuesday, May 10  
President Pierce, Dollar, for Orient.

## OHIO

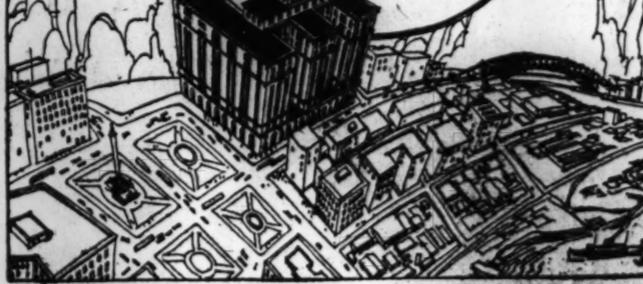
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## CANADIAN SEEDING

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Corre-  
spondence)—There will be an in-  
crease of almost 11 per cent in the  
acreage to be put under cultivation  
in western Canada this year, it is  
estimated in a report made by the  
Canadian Pacific Railway, based on a  
survey of agricultural conditions  
throughout the West. Each of the  
three prairie provinces, except Man-  
itoba, shows a large increase. Sas-  
katchewan will put 8,020,431 acres  
under the plow, as against 7,448,185  
last year, an increase of 7.7 per  
cent. Alberta will seed 4,277,531  
acres, as against 3,015,486 last year,  
an increase of 41.9 per cent. Mani-  
toba is estimated will work only  
3,076,700 acres, as against 3,389,700  
last year, a decrease of 9.5 per cent.

Agricultural conditions generally  
are satisfactory, the report asserts.  
Owing to a somewhat belated spring,  
seeding will not be general until  
about the beginning of May, although  
on the higher land this work should  
be under way before that time.

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* 1 Allicker Packed	50	50	50
1 Am Br Bov F	10%	10%	10%
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1 Am Cellulose	181	175	180
1 Am Cellulose	132	129	132
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1	Am Rolling Mills	52	52	52
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1	Am-Oil Oil	18%	18%	18%
4	Anglo Chil C Nira	23%	23%	23%
1	Anglo Chil C Nira	28%	28%	28%
1	Atl Fruit&S	9	9	9
38	Bancitaly	114%	113%	113%
2	Beacon Oil	17	17	17
7	Blackat Val&E	145	141%	144
4	Blyn Shoe	4%	4%	4%
150	Borne & Scrymser	50%	50%	50%
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1	Bklyn Clk. ....	4%	50	50	1%
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3	Commonwealth Pw	48	48	48
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42	Commonwealth Pw rt. 68	63	63	66
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2	Durant Mot.	10%	10%	10%
3	Dux vtc	6%	6%	6%
4	Elec Bnd & Share	70%	69%	69%
5	Elect Invest	37	37	37
150	El Pow & Lt ld pf	95	95	95
6	Eng Gold Mines	3%	3%	3%
7	Ev E.S.&Co "B"	28	28	28
140	Fabric Sulp	156	156	156
8	Fishman Cha	12	12	12
9	Fulton Syphon	34%	34%	34%
11	Gan Bak A	56%	54%	56%
11	Gan Bak B	4	4	5

72	Gen Elec War war381	380	380
73	Gen Greengroffing ..	71	71
74	Gen Pub Ser ..	134	134
75	Gen Pub Ser ..	134	134
76	Gen Adm Cood ..	173	175
77	Gen Adm Cood ..	173	175
78	Gen Adm Cood ..	228	228
79	Golden States Min ..	02	02
80	Goodyear T & R ..	45	45
81	Goodyear T & R ..	45	45
82	Northworn Min ..	02	02
83	Hamline ..	84	84
84	Hamline Min ..	84	84
85	Hamline Min ..	84	84
86	Hart ..	22	22
87	Houston Gulf Gas ..	114	114
88	Humble O & B ..	574	564

11H Pipe Line	142	141%	142
18 Imp Oil Canada	44%	44	44%
2 Ins Co No Am	89	64	58
Intercon Petrol	1%	1%	1%
Internat Petrol	65%	65%	80%
17 Int Mar Steel	65%	65%	65%
Kelner-Wis Stamp	29	18	19
*Kerr Lake	73	73	73
L'Heigh P Sec n	18%	18%	19%
L'Heigh Val C att.	40%	40%	40%
L Leonard Oil	7%	7	7
76 L G Sh Gr	121	121	121
18 Long Is Lt pt.	111	111	111

1	Mad St. Ger	17	17	17
9	Scandinavia Syd.	14	14	14
25	Mandel Brns new	444	454	454
10	Mammoth Div	18	18	18
2	Man Min & Sm	254	254	254
1	Markey Oil	144	144	144
4	Marney Har new	344	344	344
1	Marshall JohnCo	43	43	43
1	Ming	144	144	144
2	Mishawak Val new	414	414	414
114	Nat Dairy Prod	1044	1044	1044
1	Nat Food Prod	74	74	74
3	Nat Pub Serv	194	194	194

	1979	1980	1981	1982
4 Nat Trans .....	137	134	131	130
12 New Eng Tel & Tel .....	125	123	121	120
13 New Mex .....	180	180	180	180
14 New Mex .....	180	180	180	180
15 New Or Gt Nor RR .....	73	73	73	73
16 Niles & Shepard .....	25	25	25	25
17 Nipissing Mines .....	41	41	41	41
21 New Mex .....	23	23	23	23
22 New Mex .....	104	104	104	104
23 Northeast Pow .....	141	141	141	141
24 Ohio Gas .....	50	50	50	50
25 Ohio Gas .....	125	125	125	125
26 Pandem Oil .....	7	7	7	7

1 Pennok Oil Corp.....	84	84	84
2 Penn Ohio Edin wa.....	32	32	32
1 Penn Ohio Edin wa.....	134	134	134
1 Penn Ohio Secor.....	174	114	114
1 PittLake Erie Ry 174	174	174	174
1 Prairie Oil & Gas.....	144	144	144
1 Prairie Oil & Gas.....	144	144	144
1 Prairie Pipe Line.....	144	144	144
1 Pratt & Lambert.....	144	144	144
122 Prov Gas.....	144	144	144
1 Remington Arms.....	144	144	144
1 Res Molassins Ty.....	144	144	144
1 Res Motor.....	144	144	144
1 Richmond Ry.....	144	144	144

410	Reichart Gas C	pt. 100%	103%	103%
411	Richmond Bros.	183	183	183
412	Richway Stores	270	280	280
413	Salt Crk Cons.	8%	8%	8%
414	Salt Crk Prod.	27%	27%	27%
415	Sarego Oil	4%	4%	4%
416	Schiff D. D.	7%	7%	7%
417	So'cast P. L.	30%	30%	30%
418	So'cast P&L ctf.	30	30	30
419	So'cast P&L war.	8%	8%	8%
420	So'cast P&L pt pf	74	74	74
421	So'cast P&L gold	92	92	92
422	Stand-G&B dte	pt. 107%	107%	107%

1 Stand Oil Kansas	16%	16%	16%
150 Stand O new	78%	78%	78%
1 Stand Pow&LW	22%	22%	22%
1 Stern Bros A	50	50	50
9 Stern Bros B cifs	15%	15	15
1 Stuts A Car. Am.	14%	14%	14%
1 Thacher Mfg pf	44%	44%	44%
1 Thatcher Mfg pf	44%	44%	44%
6 Tidal Oase	19	18%	19
15 Tidal Oase non vot	17%	17	17%
32 T Wat Asso Oil	16%	16	16
12 Tiets Inc (Leony)	285	282	285
12 Tietz Leony	285	282	285
170 Thibis A Silb B	25	25	25%

1	Tung Sol Lamp.....	94	94	94
1	Tung Sol Lamp A 13%	194	194	194
1	Uni Biscuit A.....	42	42	42
1	Nn El Coal etc.....	27	27	27
8	Uni Gas Imp.new.....	994	994	994
1	Uni P&T.....	134	134	134
1	Uni Verde Ext.....	234	234	234
1	Utah Apex Mining.....	54	54	54
9	Uni Power & L Bctf.....	15	14	14
2	Utility Shares.....	104	104	104
1	Utility Shares.....	174	174	174
2	Vacuum Co.....	112	112	112
14	Warner Bros.....	254	254	254
2	Warner Quinlan.....	254	254	254

3 WestCoastComMin	24	24	24
2 WestOff&SnowEtc	53	53	53
4 WestDryProdBctf	174	174	174
*20 WestEndExt	.05	.05	.05
<b>DOMESTIC BONDS</b>			
<b>(Sales in \$1000)</b>			
<b>Sales</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>1:30</b>
3 All Pack 6s '29	48	48	48
45 Alum Corp 6s '52	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
16 Am G&E 6 1/2s 1914	105 1/4	105	105
12 Am P&L 6s 1916	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
10 Am Seat 6s 2010	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2

16	Appalach Pow	54	94	93	96
20	Ark P&L	54	94	93	94
7	Asad S Hd	43	90	90	90
1	At Fr & S	49	18	18	18
3	Banco Oil	54	101	101	101
1	Bever Ed	50	94	94	94
2	Bever Fr	74	108	108	108
1	BNW	44	111	111	111
19	Ch&N	44	99	97	98
18	Chi M&SIP	54	93	93	93
50	do adj	3000	93	97	98
4	Citizen Ser	54	91	91	91
25	do	54	101	101	101

1	Cum Laude	91	90	90%
2	Cum Laude	91	100	100%
3	Cum Laude	91	90	90%
4	Cum MC	92	96	96%
5	Cum Laude	92	96	96%
6	Cum Laude	92	96	96%
7	Cum Laude	92	96	96%
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84	Cum Laude	92	96	96%
85	Cum Laude	92	96	96%
86	Cum La			

17 Gen Mot Act	67	37	100%	100%
4 Gulf Oil	58	47	99%	99%
1 Gulf Oil	58	37	100%	100%
3 GulfInt	58	38	99%	94%
3 IndOil	4	39	99	99
1 Ind P&L	58	47	99	99
4 IntRyCam	58	47	99%	99%
5 TUCentJ	58	47	97%	97%
7 KyrrJ	58	47	99%	96%
1 Leicled G	58	38	100%	100%
12 Leugh P	58	38	100%	100%
3 Libby McG	58	38	100%	100%
1 Libby McG	58	38	100%	100%
1 Mass Gen	58	38	100%	100%

2	McCrory St 344	41	974	974	974
2	Montri L&P 341	1004	1004	1004	1004
3	MorrisCo 714	30	984	98	98
4	NatPw&Lia 2024	1014	1014	1014	1014
3	Nat Pub Serv 414	1004	104	1004	1004

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**5% Sinking Fund Gold Debentures**  
due May 1, 1947

**B. I. BAKER & CO.**

80th Quarterly Dividend Paid as of May 2nd

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Distributions are now being made at annual rates of 6%.

1	Neu Con Cps	541	98%	98%	98%
2	Nichols Shop	6a	37.104%	104%	104%
3	Nor Am Bld	8s	87.97%	97%	97%
4	Nor Stat Pw	61a	103%	103%	103%
5	Ohio Pw	10a	91%	91%	91%
6	Ohio Pw	10a	91%	91%	91%

1. U.S. R. H. 78s	36.110	110	110
2. U.S. R. H. 44s	32.102	102	102
3. U.S. R. H. 40s	30.102	102	102
4. U.S. R. H. 35s	25.102	102	102
5. U.S. R. H. 30s	20.072	072	072

DanishCons	55.99	98	98
2 DanishM Bk	67.102	102	102
DenmarkK	51.101	100	101
5 FirstBhmGl	71.94	93	93
GerConMun	71.47	101	101

**SMALL NEW ENG  
SOUTHERN MIL**

SwissConf5	101	101	101	negligible. As has been
Thy1stIrWks	101	101	101	cent periods, profits after c
5Thy1stLea7	130	135	130	shown by most of the
1Thy1stLea7	100	100	100	southern units, with def
UnclSrv7	101	101	101	England.
1InInd6	96	96	96	

plant will require 30,000 horsepower when completed next year.

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**DEFERS CLASS A DIVIDEND**

pose a capital readjustment in terms of which 72,632 shares of cumulative preferred shares of common, both of \$100 par value, would be converted into 356,000 shares of common.

Net Inc. .. 176,742 1934

\*After expenses, privileges  
†Decrease.

**SIGNAL EQUIPMENT**

1944

	Price	Price	
	Jan.	April	
23.	23.		
ISSUE	1927	1927	
Atch., Top. & S. F.	164	185	21
Baltimore & Ohio, ex.	128	119	-11
Bangor & Aroostook	43	72	+24
Great Northern, pld.	84	87	+3
M.-Kan. Tex. 4% pld.	88	104	+16

**TOTAL NET GAIN.....+233**  
 \*Recommendation withdrawn in April issue

**Profit**

The securest method of invest-

## Test It Yourself

You will be able, to judge by reading this issue, how highly essential

**FREE  
"ACQUAINTANCE  
COPY"**

53-X Park Place New York  
 Please send me, free, 53-X May 4th

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## UNITED FRUIT MAY SHIP TO PACIFIC

ing an extensive survey of shipping, port and wharf facilities along the Pacific coast, embracing principally Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle and Tacoma, with the idea of possibly extending its shipping service

Definite decision will be forthcoming in a month or two as to the business feasibility of the project. The contact center chosen will probably depend largely upon terminal and transportation facilities available. It is expected that the center, once taken, it will be for the purpose of enlarging and improving the distribution of bananas on the west coast and inland for the United States. It will be recalled that President Victor M. Cutter returned last August from a flying trip to the Pacific coast and reported that the banana-consuming possibilities of all that territory.

Under the program now under consideration, direct shipments of fruit will be made from the tropics to the Pacific coast, but New Orleans will continue to function as the central base for banana and pineapple passenger accommodations will be

seals will probably be utilized. Whether more than one sort of call will be made has not been determined.

That United Fruit is considering a program of direct water transportation of its fruit to the West and Northwest is further evidence of the emphasis which is being laid by the present management upon the development and intensive cultivation of new and old markets, rather than upon production, which now proceeds normally upon its own momentum.

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**TELEAUTOGRAPH CORPORATION**

Teleautoograph Corporation net profit of \$100,000 after deduction of taxes, etc., for the quarter ended March 31, 1926, equals after 7 per cent preferred dividends 23 cents a share on 1,000,000 par common shares, compared with 145-165 cents a share in the first quarter of 1925.

SURVEY.

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# You Have Heard It Said:

That bootleg liquor has increased motor accidents?

A nation-wide investigation of the economic effects of prohibition is being completed under the direction of an unbiased investigator, Professor Feldman of Dartmouth. The Christian Science Monitor had enough faith in the outcome to finance the huge project and to print Professor Feldman's findings, regardless of what they might show. The results of the survey will appear in

**May 17—June 30**

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
Back Bay Station, Boston, Mass.

Please send me the *special subscription* to The Christian Science Monitor from May 17 through June 30, during which period the results of the National Prohibition Survey will be published. I inclose \$1.00.

(Name, please print)

(Street address)

**\$9.00 a year** (City and state)

[illegible]

Volumes of trading on the New York Stock Exchange last month totaled 50,318,900 shares, the largest April turnover on record. Out of 20 five-hour seasons volume of trading exceeded the 2,000,000 share mark on 17 occasions. On the Boston Stock Exchange total sales of 942,341 shares was also the largest April turnover since 1922.

The industrial average, despite the fact that it was forced to absorb the Woolworth and General Motors "stock-dividends," reached a new record high at 167.36. The previous peak was 168.64 made last August.

Bulls advanced steadily throughout the month and carried the Dow-Jones average up to 133.35, the highest April attained in 17 years.

Bonds in further reflection of low money rates continued to move forward. The bond index at 97.49 was at a new high since compilation of the index started in 1915.

Copper shares enjoyed one of their brief periods of strength, with the copper "average" reaching a new 1937 high at 34.35. In the closing days of the month, however, a sharp reaction practically wiped out the entire gain.

**COLUMBIA GAS FINANCING**  
NEW YORK, May 3—Columbia Gas Electric Corporation has authorized issuance of \$40,000,000 25-year 5 per cent debenture bonds, proceeds to be used for the refunding of existing underlying securities which will result in a reduction of fixed charges. Public offerings by Guaranty Co. of New York is expected within a few days.

**STANDARD OIL STOCK INCREASE**  
NEW YORK, May 3—Notice of the annual meeting of the Standard Oil of New Jersey, to be held June 7, calls for action to increase authorized common stock from 952,000, consisting of 25,000,000 par \$100 shares, to 5760,000,000, consisting of 25,000,000 shares of common stock.

**MONTGOMERY WARD SALES UP**  
April and four month sales of Montgomery Ward & Co. compare as follows:  
1937 1936 %Inc.  
April sales \$1,115,557 \$1,113,542 7.72  
4 months \$4,795,141 \$4,320,239 10.73

\*Decrease.

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Profit Reported in March  
First Time Since 1918

Eastern Steamship's profit in March of 1934, while small, assumes considerable significance when it is realized that this is the first March since 1918 to show black ink results.

Preliminary figures for April indicate a good showing for that month, so that Eastern Steamship appears to be making an auspicious start on the 1934 season.

For one thing, the New York-Boston passenger service was started on April 15 this year as contrasted with May 1 a year ago. The fortnightly earlier start has been thoroughly justified by the patronage.

The gross business of the Norfolk and Richmond lines is likewise better than a year ago. In the net result the improvement is in the southern lines rather than in the lines east of Boston.

Last year Eastern Steamship labored under the handicap of poor weather, and the earnings were affected thereby the necessity of making extraordinary non-recurring expenditures. In 1933 it was not until June that the company was able to report a monthly profit, and the deficit accumulated in the five months to May 31 was not erased until going into August. That this showing will be vastly improved upon this year is a foregone conclusion, especially if the company gets a favorable "break" on the weather.

Eastern Steamship's Boston & Yarmouth line should make a much stronger appeal this season to the traveling public by virtue of its two new ships now building at the Cramp yard. President J. H. Mull of Cramp's says the two ships are expected to be completed in June.

This expectation is probably a little optimistic, but the first of the new boats at least ought to be ready in that month. Incidentally, due to the fact that Cramp's in the last two years has been unable to secure additional shipbuilding orders, the contract with

**NATIONAL PROHIBITION**

**You Will Soon**

ation-wide investigation of prohibition is being completed by a biased investigator, Professor Christian Science Monitor, to finance the huge program's findings, regardless of results of the survey will a

**Christian Science**

**May 17—**

**NATIONAL PROHIBITION**

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

**New York Bay Station, Boston, Mass.**

Please send me the special subscription to May 17 through June 30, during which the Prohibition Survey will be published. 1

(Name, please)

(Street)

(City and State)

00 a year

HARVARD ECONOMIC  
 SERVICE FORECASTS  
 NORMAL BUSINESS

Harvard Economic Service says in current bulletin:

"The developments of the last month have not altered the business outlook in its main aspects; March and April have been months of active spring trade, though little more than the usual expansion has taken place.

"The Japanese crisis is unlikely to have any important effect on the money market in this country, and the lowering of the Bank of England rate and the beginning of the usual late spring contraction in the volume of commercial loans may lead to some easing of interest rates in the next month or two.

"On the other hand, commodity prices remain unsettled, and no insistent demand for industrial raw materials has appeared, such as would indicate that manufacturing is, on the whole, experiencing more than a normal spring increase. Indeed, so far as one can now judge, 1927 promises to bring sufficient industrial activity to give it normal spring and fall movement in business, and probably nothing more."

OWENS BOTTLE CO.  
 Owens Bottle Co. reports for the quarter ended March 31:

	1926	1925
Mg prf & royals	\$1,720,123	\$1,778,782
Ti inc. ....	2,016,381	2,144,208
Op exp. ....	717,364	732,584
Fed tax ....	173,900	197,200
Net profit, 1,118,117	1,214,412	941,690

BROKERS' LOANS INCREASE  
 WASHINGTON, May 3.—Loans on stocks and bonds to brokers and dealers made by reporting Federal reserve member banks in New York City as of April 27 total \$2,882,994,000, compared with \$2,878,123,000 a week previous and \$2,463,697,000 April 23, 1926.

CALIFORNIA PACKING PROFIT OFF  
 California Packing Corporation reports for the year ended Feb. 28, 1927, net income of \$5,057,453 after taxes and charges, compared with \$4,014,850 in the previous year.

EXHIBITION SURVEY

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June 30

EXHIBITION SURVEY

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inclose \$1.00.

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# Company Making Survey of Coast Port Facilities

The United Fruit Company is making an extensive survey of shipping, port and wharf facilities along the Pacific coast, embracing principally Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle and Tacoma, with the idea of possibly extending its shipping service to the Pacific.

Definite decision will be forthcoming in a month or two as to the business feasibility of the project, and the exact center chosen will probably depend largely upon terminal and transportation facilities available.

If the contemplated step is taken, it will be for the purpose of enlarging and improving the distribution of bananas on the west coast and interior portions of the country. It will be recalled that President Victor M. Cutler returned last August from a flying trip to the Pacific coast and Northwest enthusiastic over the banana-consuming possibilities of all that territory.

Under the program now under consideration, direct shipments of fruit will be made from the tropics to the Pacific coast, but New Orleans will continue to function as the central port of banana distribution. Limited passenger accommodations will be provided at the outset, and three vessels will probably be utilized. Whether more than one port of call will be made has not been determined.

That United Fruit is considering a program of direct water transportation of its fruit to the West and Northwest is further evidence of the emphasis which is being laid by the present management upon the development and intensive cultivation of new and old markets, rather than upon production, which now proceeds normally upon its own momentum.

## TELEAUTOGRAPH CORPORATION

Teletograph Corporation net profit of \$58,898 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., for the quarter ended March 31, 1927, equals after 7 per cent preferred dividends, 33 cents a share on 152,000 non-voting common shares, compared with \$45,968, or 17 cents a share in the first quarter of 1926.



## Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/- a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

## ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Two nice rooms for light housekeeping, electric light, gas stove, and bathroom; also central heat and single, \$11; near church. Back Bay 7548.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Comfortable furnished room, private family, board optional; gentlemen, 1287 East 53d St. Phone 5228-W.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—30 Massachusetts Avenue. Operative Technology—Desirable furnished room in apartment; privileges. For rent \$25.00 per month.

CHOCOLATE ROOM SUITE  
N. Y. C. 45 West 94th, suitable 1-2; convenient. Tel. 5-1000.

LYNN, MASS.—Room to let, 15 minutes from center, 15 minutes to N. Y. station; street view of park; continuous hot water and tile bath; reasonable rates. Downtown 9257-W. Box 2-205. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW YORK CITY, 90 West 94th (Near Park)—Furnished room, attractive, reasonable rates. Tel. 5-1000.

NEW YORK CITY, 200 West 122nd (7-8)—Well-furnished room, light, airy, in quiet home for refined business girl. Cathedral 6470.

NEW YORK CITY, 18 Central Park West—Attractive bed-sitting room for women; kitchen privileges. Apartment 6-W. Telephone 5-1000.

N. Y. C. 11 W. 88th—Large, comfortable room, running water, twin beds; double \$12; single \$8. Columbus 6995, evenings Schuyler 3511.

N. Y. C. 68 Central Park West (60th), Apt. 4-N—Attractive bed-sitting room, single double; kitchen, convenient transportation.

NEW YORK CITY, 136 West 118th—Light, attractive, high class apartment. Cathedral 7020, Apt. 3, before 5 P. M. after 7 P. M.

NEW YORK CITY, Riverside Drive, Cor. 112th—Quiet, attractive room, private bath. Call Cathedral 7020, Apt. 3.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

### Winston Churchill's Budget

WINSTON CHURCHILL seems to have sprung a surprise on the House of Commons and the British public in the budget statement which he made a short time ago. It was well known that there would be a considerable deficit on the national accounts for the current year, due partly to the effects of the coal strike and partly to a failure to effect the promised economies in public expenditure. It was therefore generally expected that Mr. Churchill would have rather a dolorous tale to tell, including the necessity for considerably increased taxation and possibly for a raid on the sinking fund. Instead, Mr. Churchill appeared before the House, with no apologies, but full of confidence, and by a series of dexterous and almost painless expedients managed not only to make the deficit disappear, but actually to increase the amount which is to be devoted to the amortization of the war debt, that final test of financial integrity and strength, from its statutory figure of £50,000,000 to £65,000,000.

The essence of Mr. Churchill's problem was as follows: He estimated that the national revenues for 1927-28 would amount to £796,850,000, but that the expenditure would reach £833,400,000. How was he to balance the budget? He found £6,000,000 by adding to the taxes on wines, tobacco and matches, and to the import duties on motor tires and cheap pottery. He reduced the period within which the brewers had to pay the excise duties on beer, which would bring in £5,000,000. He annexed the accumulated surplus of the road fund, amounting to £12,000,000, and he proposed to collect the income tax on property in one installment instead of two, thereby securing for the Treasury three payments instead of two during the next financial year, or an additional revenue of £14,800,000. These expedients gave him additional receipts of nearly £38,000,000, and so left him with an estimated surplus of £1,400,000.

It is obvious that these methods do not represent any equivalent increase in permanent revenue. The actual increase in taxation only amounts to £6,000,000 a year. The balance is derived from windfalls and hidden reserves or surpluses which cannot be raided a second time. Unless the revenue expands during the next year through a return of prosperity, or unless considerable economies can be made in expenditure, especially on armaments, Mr. Churchill himself, or whoever succeeds him in office, will have to impose fresh taxation in order to balance the budget of 1928-29. Mr. Churchill, however, is an optimist. He refuses to assume the rôle of a prophet of gloom. He believes that trade, and therefore revenue, will have recovered before then, and in order to give practical substance to his optimism, increases instead of diminishes his provision for the amortization of debt.

There is no doubt that Mr. Churchill's budget, ingenious and clever as it is, is a remarkable proof of the buoyancy of British finance and testimony to the soundness of the financial policy which has been pursued by British governments since the war. Despite a charge for the service of debt which amounts to £370,000,000 a year, nearly half the total expenditures of the Government; despite an income tax system which includes taxes up to 50 per cent of the annual income, and despite a still continuing depression of trade, the Nation was able to weather the financial effects both of a general strike and of a coal strike which lasted from May to December, without any marked addition to its taxation and mainly from accumulated reserves. Though there are a number of financial purists who protest that Mr. Churchill's budget is unstatesmanlike and unsound, there seems to be no doubt that it is approved by most financial authorities and not least by the long-suffering taxpayers, who had been led to expect an increase in the burden already lying upon their backs and who have been given an unexpected and a welcome reprieve.

### Reciprocity With Canada

IT MAY at times seem a regrettable fact that many economic questions assume a political significance about a year prior to a presidential campaign. That, apparently, is behind the obvious endeavor of many persons in Washington to have little said about the suggestion of Premier Mackenzie King of Canada for a reciprocity agreement between his country and the United States. As a matter of fact, the public has already been promised that the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives will convene early this fall to consider the American tariff act. That would be impossible without some thought being given to the specific problem of the trade relations with Canada.

Despite the assurances already given by not a few of the advisers in the Republican Party, it becomes known that Canada has a fairly definite program to propose to the United States. This will, it is believed, minimize the apprehensions of the Republicans, which have been inspired by the results of the Taft reciprocity proposal. The agreement negotiated during the Administration of President Taft was not considered especially favorable to the United States. As a matter of fact, it was charged that the agreement favored the Canadians and that the American negotiators at that time seriously failed in their work. Mr. Taft's defeat at the election following, however, was not because of his interest in Canadian reciprocity.

In the present instance, it is reported that Canada will not propose merely an interchange of agricultural and raw products in which Canada might excel, but coincidentally an interchange in the products of specific manufactures in which the United States excels.

The Canadians also, it would appear, are ready to offer valid arguments to overcome the possible opposition of the grain-growing sections of the United States to the repeal of the tariff duties on Canadian wheat. They would couple the proposed reciprocity treaty with a treaty to build the Great Lakes canal for the ingress of ocean-going vessels. The western agricultural interests of the United States have been deeply

interested in this scheme, and it is thought in Canada that they may be won over to the reciprocity agreement if some such tangible gain as the St. Lawrence canal project is offered as an inducement.

Here is an issue which at last has an even chance of political success. Canada undoubtedly would be greatly benefited by a closer commercial and industrial alliance with the United States. The western farm interests might anticipate a gain by having the water connections to the European markets brought nearer home. And the Atlantic states and provinces would profit from the greater development of water power on the St. Lawrence River.

### The Hypothetical Enemy

IN AN address delivered recently before the American Society of International Law, Charles E. Hughes, now president of that organization and former Secretary of State of the United States, eloquently challenged the view of the "masters of strategy and experts in war" who continue their "planning to crush the hypothetical enemy that attacks as the best method of defense."

The scholarly and logical presentation was a convincing argument in support of the speaker's theory that definite and binding agreements should be entered into among the democracies, and other progressive nations of the world to formulate, in the light of present-day experiences, treaties which would make any future war impossible. As a means to that end he advised the compilation of an international code of laws prescribing, first of all, those reasonable limitations beyond which civilized peoples should not go in waging either offensive or defensive warfare. This, apparently, is but a concession to those who still believe the absolute outlawing of war is as yet impossible. It is this element in political affairs which, yielding to the belief that prudence demands the establishment of adequate defenses, has thus far succeeded in compelling nations, even against the better judgment of popular majorities, to turn defensive armaments into offensive implements which prompt their neighbors to join with them in the destructive rivalry which tends to make of the whole world an armed and potentially hostile camp.

While Mr. Hughes finds that an encouraging advance step was taken at the Washington Conference, and that the action there agreed upon checked the rivalry for supremacy on the seas, he is not altogether sanguine of the results of pending and future efforts to still further lessen the burdens which are imposed by the fear of some war yet to be forced upon civilization. There is lacking, it would seem, the compelling sentiment which would, first of all, outlaw war in the consciousness of peoples who have, despite bitter experiences, but partially learned the lesson which war should teach. Analyzing this aspect of the case, Mr. Hughes said:

First, there are those so intent on abolishing war that they have no patience with regulations of war. There are others, perhaps as numerous, who are satisfied that nothing can prevent war. Then there are those who, in their desire to abolish war, wish to make it as horrible as possible.

There is absent here that constructive and progressive realization that what can no longer be endured or reconciled with the advancing thought of humanity can, in fact, be abandoned along with the superstitions, the fears, the false concepts which already have been discarded. It is assured that any future war will surpass in its horrors and cruelties any heretofore waged. And yet, as has been observed, the apprehension of war's cruelties has never served to prevent war. Also it may be admitted, the proof being at hand, that formal declarations of national and international comity have failed to render war impossible when the provocation seemed sufficient. These can be made effective preventives of war only when there is behind them that righteous and sane conviction of the futility of war as a means of attaining peace which has been gained by those who have ceased to think in terms of war.

The thought of enlightened people has advanced today to the point where there has come a realization that self-preservation is actually imperiled, and never assured, by preparedness for armed warfare, either defensive or offensive. With this knowledge gained, what should be the next logical step? Surely it should not be in the direction of stronger and more formidable armament. It should be in the opposite direction. But human fear is not allayed in a day or in a generation. The processes of its elimination are gradual and deliberate. But it is not enough that progress halt even at the advanced point which has been reached. There are gratifying indications that the people of the world are learning to think in terms of peace rather than in terms of war. If this better realization can be expressed in compacts and treaties, and in no other effective way, then let us begin there, trusting to the future for a clearer realization of the true universal brotherhood of all mankind.

### A Farmer by Any Other Name

THERE is a lot of talk about the farmer, just as there is about the weather, but as one humorist remarked, very little is done about either. Something is impending, however. A proposal has been made to change the name of farmer to agriculturist, and all those for, against or neutral of the McNary-Haugen bill and many other promising panaceas may now turn their attention to this project. One of the reasons advanced for using the more elegant Latin-born term is the claim that an offensive and humiliating significance has been attached to the familiar word in these modern days.

Now while ridicule and opprobrium may have attached themselves to the word "rube," surely this is not true about the sturdy "farmer." There may be jokes about him, but, like those told about Fords, they are always as good-natured as he is himself.

There is scarcely any word in the English language that commands higher respect. There is no group that represents greater integrity, more rugged independence and patient industry, or finer character. There are but few workers more important to this world and all the people therein. Farmers have plowed their way into

the hearts of thinking people. They have planted the seeds of kindness and service in rich soil, and will yet reap the benefits in measure full to overflowing.

It matters not what you call the farmer, for by any other name he could not grow any finer roses or richer corn. Pommes de terre cultivated by an agriculturist who agitated the soil with a long-handled agricultural implement would not taste any sweeter than the potatoes that the farmer raises—albeit he may do his hoeing with a tractor. And the general public could not appreciate either of them any more. What perhaps the farmer does want, and justly deserves, is a fairer return for his honest and long hours of labor.

### The Little Red Schoolhouse Wins

NEW ENGLAND'S little red schoolhouse is at the head of the class in "rithmetic." The recent examination of 113,000 pupils throughout the New England States, under the direction of Prof. Guy M. Wilson of Boston University, yields an expressive tribute to rural education. The rural districts, it was found, not only made more perfect scores than the larger cities, but also maintained a considerably higher average. It is particularly noteworthy that the rural school, founded as it was for the teaching of the famous three R's of elementary education, should continue thus its preeminence in the effectual teaching of arithmetic.

While many factors combined to make possible this achievement, it is the more significant, and the more gratifying, too, in light of the difficulties which confront the administration of the rural schools. For these difficulties took the form of limited finances, a relative dearth of competent instructors, and a lack of many of the facilities of their metropolitan contemporaries.

It is axiomatic that the American public school system, if it is to serve a united democracy, must be as adequate to the needs of the rural areas as it is to those of the urban communities. Truly, the little red schoolhouse—what a romantic symbol of pioneer American education it represents!—is contributing to that end in New England.

### Boy Scouts and the American Indian

THERE is something particularly pleasing about the decision reached by Ralph Hubbard, interpreter of Indian customs and teacher of Indian lore and handicraft, to stage a series of Indian pageants for American Boy Scout councils in several Massachusetts and Connecticut cities during May. For the American Indian, as the original American, and the Boy Scout, as the latter-day disciple of Americanism, have a very real bond in common.

Mr. Hubbard, too, would seem to be just the man for the job, as his great interest in the affairs of the Indians has wrought out for him a discernment of the meanings of the Indian dances and ceremonials that enables him to remove them entirely away from the realm of what he speaks of as the ultrabarbaric. Dramatic and spiritual elements reside in these ceremonials, he declared recently, when discussing his plans, adding that the simplest items in the routine of the Indian's daily life are tinged with religion as expressed in rhythm, song or prayer. It is but natural, therefore, Mr. Hubbard should feel it is the bounden duty of the present generation to do its part in making up, so far as possible, for the unfortunate happenings of the past. He believes, indeed, that no effort should be spared to apply higher standards of justice in the ordinary dealing with the Indians, that the falsities and injustices of the written histories should be corrected, and that the Indian should be helped to save his contributions in drama, folk-lore, and other elements, as assets of a future American civilization. Through the rising generation more especially, he feels, this appeal must be made. Thus there is more than slight justification for the hope that these Boy Scout pageants will play their part in healing the results of a tragedy in American history, that right-visioned folk have long since heartily deplored.

### Editorial Notes

It is no fact to be lightly dismissed that was brought out at the opening address of the recreation section of the Pan-Pacific Conference meeting in Honolulu, T. H., that as the people of the world decrease their productive working time, the problem of utilizing to their utmost advantage these saved hours becomes a vital one to every community. This question of properly using leisure hours without doubt represents one of the most important issues that will demand a reasonable disposal in the not distant future. Upon the use made of such time, almost more depends in one sense than is the case from the way in which the ordinary tasks of daily experience are performed. Hence one readily agrees with what the supervisor of play and recreation in Honolulu stated:

It is true that the free time of a man determines his habits of mind, then it is vitally important that the sport program of a nation be one that inspires a man to do his best, to live and play clean, and, above all, to play as a "team" with his fellow men.

Wise advice is given in a statement just issued by the national headquarters of the American Automobile Association, in which an appeal is made to parents to take a larger part in the reduction of traffic mishaps in which children are involved. "The wise parent will go farther than merely telling the child not to play in the street," it reads in part, adding:

He or she will attempt to find an available safe play space. School playgrounds, of course, are available to thousands of youngsters. Many, however, are left unprovided for in this scheme, which is constantly being expanded.

It is, however, further pointed out that even when the playground has been found, the parent still has the responsibility of seeing the child to and from it. All of which is, of course, true. But withal the motorist and the child itself must also be considered. Primarily the inculcation of greater care on the part of each of these is what is needed, for without it no amount of care on the parents' part will entirely solve the problem.

## Statistics in Industry and Economics

By THOMAS CADWY

[Mr. Cadwy of the London Times is the first holder of the Junior Walter Hines Page Newspaper Fellowship, which provides for a year of travel in the United States. Mr. Cadwy is contributing a series of articles to The Christian Science Monitor during his stay in Boston.]

STATISTICS are so often and so recklessly quoted for controversial purposes, so frequently made to support both sides of an argument, that the average man may well regard them with suspicion. Even where their value is admitted they have apparently a purely retrospective significance in the eyes of the many who give the subject some slight attention. The American public may be better educated; I think it is. But to at least one alien, the idea that statistics should play any part in forecasting the future in the field of economics and industry has come late, and only after a visit to the Babson Statistical Organization at Wellesley Hills, Mass.

As an organization engaged in the compiling of a mass of statistics covering a wide range of national activities, it would be faintly interesting. But as evidence of the remarkable results to be obtained from an intelligent treatment of otherwise dreary figures, it is surely unique. Here a man, in his capacity as a patriotic citizen, may see, in chart form based upon conclusions drawn from a mass of statistics, the past economic progress of his country; more important yet, he can see its future trend, within broad limits, with something amounting to certainty if the lessons of the past have any significance. Or, if his interest lies along the closer line of his individual industry or branch of commerce, the same things are open to his eyes.

The whole work of the organization stands or falls by its application of a natural law which most men ignore unless their work lies in the field of mechanics. It is Isaac Newton's law that every action has an equal and opposite reaction. In this connection, the main chart of "American Business Conditions" is a truly remarkable study. From the year 1904 until the present time, a steadily mounting though irregular line shows the country's net growth in volume of business in the major industrial and commercial field, including agriculture and, of course, foreign trade.

The actual yearly gains and losses are shown above and below the line of net gain, respectively. They are, for the past, as pretty a vindication of the action and reaction theory as could be desired. The complete line of net gain is marked by alternate areas of prosperity and depression, which balance each other in a truly most surprising fashion.

The interest of the chart is further enhanced by lines showing, for each year, the monthly range of forty representative stocks, and by other lines showing the average yields of twenty active bonds, and the average wholesale price of twenty commodities, excluding foodstuffs. Without going into further detail, it may be said that the chart is a striking example of what may be done by a carefully considered study of statistics.

There are, as it has already been pointed out, charts and "barometers" covering almost every branch of activity in the economic experience of the Nation, with divisions and subdivisions in many cases. A "sales and credit" map, for example, illustrates the comparative positions of all the states in the Union; regions shown in one color enjoy the most favorable condition; another color brings to the eye those offering "fair" opportunities; and a third gives warning as to the least favorable sections. The relative position of towns in each state are also to be identified. But it may well happen that more specific information is

required, since the map referred to can only give the general situation.

Accordingly, there are no fewer than fourteen smaller maps, each dealing with some individual activity, from live-stock values to highway construction or sales of hardware. It is, indeed, a revelation in the practical application of statistics. Moreover, still further to redeem the statistician from the current impression that he is a dull dog, dealing inhumanly with inhuman figures, there are illuminating records dealing with labor, that most important commodity of all.

Those of us who are not captains of industry may be mildly interested to know that strikes appear to be epidemic. Those of us who are so fortunate as to be employers of labor will find a vital interest in the knowledge, since it may well give time to work out some sort of preparedness. Moreover, it is seen that strikes in one industry may have far-reaching but hitherto unconsidered effects upon another. Here is no guesswork—the paths have been well trodden before, and doubtless will be so trodden again, though foreknowledge, paradoxically enough, may help toward prevention.

Included in the figures covering the subject of labor are recent wage changes and, indeed, the general trend of remuneration, present and, within limit, future. The employer is thereby able to compare his labor costs with those generally obtaining in his field of production and, for that matter, in other fields also, which can hardly fail to be of value in the difficult business of factory management.

Public utilities, railways, coal, oil, steel, rubber—all these things and many more for which no space can be found here are illuminated in the clearest possible fashion. The closely related subject of investment (as opposed to speculation, which is a tricky business entirely outside the Newtonian orbit, being subject to the whims of the few) is treated equally thoroughly and convincingly. So convincingly, in fact, that the impetuous visitor can hardly fail to be depressed by his lack of capital, with the secret so open.

So far, I have dealt with results. Another remarkable aspect of the organization is its method. It has, of course, a host of people solely engaged in gathering the necessary figures; in addition, it is co-operative in so far as subscribers pay collectively for what individually they could neither pay nor perform, and in so far as subscribers to a certain extent furnish their own individual statistics. There remains the work of compiling the figures and of skilled interpretation of the result.

There is, of course, an advisory quality inherent in such interpretations, both implied and direct, but any discussion of that aspect of the work is outside the scope of an article which deals with the organization from an interested yet disinterested point of view. From that point of view it may be said that not yet have I encountered a more profoundly interesting and significant indication of the American genius for business, of the American readiness to conduct on highly efficient lines what we, in England, are still too much inclined to treat by the traditional rule of thumb.

That we shall eventually follow where you have so kindly pointed the way can hardly be doubted. The sooner, the better.

## The Week in Buenos Aires

USHED in by clean and swift westerly winds, autumn has descended with surprising suddenness upon Buenos Aires—the silver and emerald city of the River Plate. And with this hurried change from heat to cold, from summer to autumn, has come another yet more interesting change. The city has, as it were, awakened anew to all the aesthetic pleasure connected with the fine arts. For during the seemingly never-ending summer months, when the thermometer is erratic and the splendor of deepest blue skies, glaring white walls and the sharp outlines of bright green trees seems unchanging, art, literature and music must perforce be forgotten in the dash for seaside resorts, swimming pools and yacht clubs. With the first sharp nip of cold, however, thought turns instinctively toward the warmth of discreetly lit galleries on whose walls hang a few delightful glowing notes of color; the soft hush of the concert room; or the gold and crimson lined boxes of the Teatro Cervantes filled on first nights with the divine loveliness of the Argentine younger set, the flash of jewels, the shimmer of silks, and the startling designs of model gowns.

Already Müller, the art dealer and connoisseur, has opened his doors to the picture-loving public, exhibiting a collection of landscapes by prominent Argentine artists. They are pleasing canvases, full of sunlight, the intense, blinding sunlight of the northern sierra, gay color and the naive grace of the hill men and women. Fader, Vena, Navazio, de la Torre, Botti, all these well-known artists contribute to what may well be called the informal opening of the little art season. Later the Municipal Gallery will open officially with a collection of posters and sketches by the Frenchman Mauzan, while later still will be held the annual salon of water colorists and etchers, in which, as is usual, most of the younger Argentine artists will take part, flaunting before the eyes of the public all the extravagances, the gay responses to the beauty of the world, the latest theories concerning form and color, to which youth, particularly in Argentina, is always so delightfully prone.

One-man shows by both foreign and native artists will be another interesting feature of the winter season here, since each year sees more and more European painters coming to Buenos Aires in order to exhibit their works to an art-loving and appreciative public.

In the Calle Florida, that street barely ten blocks long, where are to be found the most exclusive shops, the most aristocratic clubs and the handsomest automobiles—in fact, the Rue de la Paix of this South American Paris—there are already many signs of the coming winter. Behind plate glass, polished until it gleams and glances like the diamond panes of some fairy castle, are displayed many costly and beautiful winter garments for the Argentine woman. In the windows, too, may be seen pearls, diamonds, emeralds and rubies, with here and there the quieter glow of a cabochon sapphire, reposing on cream-colored velvet.

The parade of automobiles along Calle Florida, particularly on Saturdays from ten to twelve, is an institution which has of late become exceedingly popular. The stylish cars with their faultlessly turned out occupants move slowly up the none too wide street, while young men, the jeunesse dorée of Buenos Aires society, line the narrow pavements, bowing with Spanish grace to the señoritas of their acquaintance or murmuring a pipero or gallantly turned compliment, in the ear of any fair unknown who happens to pass by close enough. The background of blue sky, gray buildings, with here and there a gleam of polished marble, the stands of the flower vendors gay with blue delphiniums, early chrysanthemums, dahlias, double-headed marigolds, the bright colors of the automobiles, the murmur of traffic and the scent of perfume which floats in the air, form a picture which for richness of display would be hard to find the equal of in any other modern city of the world.

Thus, then, joyously and gayly, the approach of winter is welcomed in Buenos Aires. There is a new keen zest in the clear air, the magazines and fashion papers put themselves together in a new effort to please their patrons.

Society returns to its town houses, and armies of Spanish servants are busy with feather dusters and stepladders cleaning up reception halls and ballrooms. The theaters already advertise their different programs for the coming season and the Municipal Opera House has already opened its box office for the sale of season tickets.

### Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor cannot accept responsibility for their publication, and this board does not undertake to hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the views or opinions expressed. Anonymous letters are discouraged.

### From Washington's "Farewell Address"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:  
I read with much interest and gratitude the excerpt published some time ago from Lincoln's speech of 1837, printed on this page. Since then I have recalled a strong statement by Washington on allegiance to the Constitution. This is nearly 150 years old, but it is still vital in its immediate interest. It follows:

The unity of government, which constitutes you one people, is now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence; the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity in every shape, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. . . . You should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it, accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation. . . . and indignantly frowning upon the first attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties, which now link together the various parts.

Sensible of this momentous truth you have improved upon your first essay by the adoption of a constitution of government better calculated than your former for an intimate union, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. . . . The constitution which at any time exists till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government. . . .

Toward the preservation of your government, and the peace and safety of your nation, it is requisite not only that you steadily discountenance irregular opposition to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious its pretenses.

PATRIOT.

### "A Water Carrier of Jerusalem"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:  
I was interested in the article on the Home Forum Page of the Monitor entitled, "A Water Carrier of Jerusalem," and particularly impressed with regard to the Arab prophecy.

A point which may to advantage be emphasized is that the name Allenby, if said quickly, is practically the same as Al Nebi (all-nby), so that the Arabs, when speaking of General Allenby, actually were calling him "the prophet."

The coincidence, however, is that out of all the British generals in France who might have been sent to take command of the middle East campaign, the one with the name of Allenby should have been chosen. A. W. Indianapolis, Ind.

### Regarding the Grand Orient of Italy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:  
The Associated Press dispatches have reported that Freemasonry in Italy was deeply concerned in the Zaniboni conspiracy and that Grand Master Torrigiani and other prominent Freemasons have been punished. I would be grateful if you would be so good as to allow space for the following brief statement:

The Grand Orient of Italy, of which Signor Torrigiani is Grand Master, is not regarded by the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts as a Masonic body, and its members are not recognized as Freemasons. FREDERICK W. HAMILTON, Grand Secretary, Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.